

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724
Vol. III, No. 18

In this issue

NewsBriefs	2	Sidelights	7
Survey shows most cops oppose tougher gun control laws	3	Interview: London Police Superintendent Dennis Rowe	8-9
Study says sting operations don't entrap public	3	Albuquerque cop named policeman of the year	10
FBI nominee's confirmation hearings delayed again	3	Criminal Justice Library	11
Public Forum	5	Job Openings in Criminal Justice	13
Burden's Beat	5	Upcoming Events	15
Public Safety		New Products for Law Enforcement	16

Kelley bids 'farewell' to law enforcement in IACP address, noting progress of last 20 years

LOS ANGELES -- The 84th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was gavelled to a successful conclusion this month, overcoming a minor municipal controversy which developed when some city leaders here criticized the use of on-duty LAPD officers to help plan the event.

Despite the local dispute which was touched off by complaints from the Los Angeles Police Commission and the City Council, the mood of the 6,000 attendees was festive, and the city played gracious host to the largest IACP Conference ever.

In a "farewell" address to the association, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley traced the growth of the police profession in the 37 years since he became part of the law enforcement community.

"I challenge any other profession to compare its progress with the progress law enforcement has made in just the past two decades," he said, adding that "I have never been more proud of my profession than I am at this very moment."

Emphasizing interagency cooperation as one of the factors that has contributed to progressive policing, Kelley praised the effect of "undercover 'sting' type operations that recently have been making life miserable for many criminals around the country." He added that the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) would soon be deploying teams of investi-



FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley

gators against drug trafficking by organized crime in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

"Attorney General Bell feels that the FBI's expertise in the area of organized crime combined with the DEA's investigative skill in narcotics cases will provide a double-barrel weapon against this national crime problem," the director said. "And I agree."

In his speech to the conference, host chief and outgoing IACP President M. Davis called the Justice Department's permanent merger of the FBI and DEA a mis-

take," but he had kind words for Kelley, noting that the director is a "fine and upstanding representative of law enforcement" who will be "essentially forced into retirement at the end of this year, based purely on politics, not on his record."

Outlining the accomplishments of IACP during his one year at the helm, Davis reported the establishment of a Bureau of Governmental Relations and Legal Council which will lobby in Washington to support pro-law enforcement bills. "What we set out to do was not buy our way into the hearts and minds of legislators, but, rather, to acquaint them with the legitimate interests and desires of law enforcement," the Los Angeles chief said.

Davis observed that the movement toward centralized, "elitist" policing "seems to have lost momentum." He also challenged those who characterize police chiefs as "pet rocks," noting that "it has become increasingly apparent that the only rocks around are in the heads of those who believe that statement."

The IACP president said that the association and the public should continue to "make demands for a change," calling for the imposition of stiffer sentences for convicted criminals, the termination of quota systems for police hiring, the implementation of more community crime prevention programs, and a continued push for police chiefs.

As specified in the IACP by-laws, Davis

relinquished the presidency of the association to Howard C. Shook at the conclusion of the conference. Shook, chief of the Middletown Township, Pennsylvania force, moved up from the first vice president spot, and the rotation opened up the post of sixth vice president.

In a hotly contested election William R. Cauthen, police chief of Columbia, South Carolina, won the sixth vice president position. He managed to poll 431 votes, while his nearest opponent, Santa Monica, California Police Chief George P. Tielsch, received 333 votes. William Brey, chief of the Illinois Department of Conservation's Division of Law Enforcement, drew 286 votes and Public Safety Director Charles K. Allen of Plainfield, New Jersey received 48 votes.

The chiefs voted their approval of a rules change that establishes a State Association of Chiefs of Police unit as a separate division within the overall IACP.

Continued on Page 10

Cauthen gets IACP 6th veep nod in runoff

William R. Cauthen, the police chief of Columbia, South Carolina, got out the vote in Los Angeles this month, polling a plurality of votes on the first ballot, then outdistancing his closest opponent in a runoff to become the Sixth Vice President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As a result of the election, the 52-year-old chief, who also serves as president of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers' Association, will spend the next seven years within the top echelon of IACP, moving up through the vice presidential ranks to become the association's president in 1983.

Cauthen had perhaps the most clear-cut platform of any of the four candidates for the office. His campaign package contained a call for action in six specific areas, including legislative input, education, interagency cooperation, police benefits, crime prevention and pooling resources with private enterprises.

"Many state laws and local ordinances are contradictory, unenforceable and unclear," Cauthen said in a section on legislative input. "Our responsibility as professionals demands input in all phases of the legislative process to insure that the laws we enforce are designed to serve those we protect."

A graduate of the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, the new sixth vice president called for increased high school and college level criminal justice

Continued on Page 10

Uniform Crime Reports show 1% increase in nation's serious crime rate in 1976

The number of serious crimes reported in the United States in 1976 increased by less than one percent over the previous year, according to the annual Uniform Crime Reports released by the FBI late last month.

The modest increase, which Attorney General Griffin B. Bell termed "encouraging news," reflected an estimated total of 11,304,800 serious offenses last year, or 48,200 more than were recorded in 1975.

According to the UCR, violent crimes — murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault — accounted for 986,580 of the total number of known serious crimes, or a decrease of four percent from 1975. The property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft climbed by one percent to a total of 10,318,200 offenses.

The rise in serious crime was said to be due largely to a five percent increase in larceny-theft category, which accounted for 55 percent of all crime index offenses.

The Seven Index Crimes (LEN chart based on FBI figures)			
Crime Category	Per 100,000 Inhabitants	No. of Offenses in 1976	% Change
Murder	8	18,780	- 8
Forcible Rape	52*	56,730	+ 1
Robbery	196	420,210	- 10
Aggravated Assault	229	490,850	+ 1
Burglary	1,439	3,089,000	- 5
Larceny-Theft	2,921	6,217,640	+ 5
Motor Vehicle Theft	446	657,600	- 4
Totals	5,266	11,304,800	+ 1

* Based on every 100,000 females in the U.S. during 1976

An average of 2,921 larcenies were committed for every every 100,000 inhabitants during 1976 which represents an increase of only four percent over 1975.

During the reporting period, thefts of

motor vehicle parts and personal property from autos accounted for 42 percent of all larceny-thefts. Almost half of all suspects arrested for the crime were under

Continued on Page 5

Arson Investigation Seminar

Audio Cassette Tape Recordings of the Arson Seminar, held in New York City, January 31-February 4, 1977.

I. Welcome

Dr. Gerald Lynch, President
John Jay College of Crim. Just.

Opening of the Arson Seminar

Chief in Charge of the Department
Frank Carruthers
New York City Fire Department

Types of Arsonists, Motives, Survey of Arson Law, Criminal Investigation

Deputy Chief Fire Marshall
John Barracato
New York City Fire Department

Interfacing with Field Forces

Professor Charles T. Ryan, Chairman
Department of Fire Science
John Jay College of Crim. Just.

Price: \$10.00

II. Survey of the Chemistry of Fire; Survey of the Physics of Fire

Gustave E. Bonadio

Price: \$10.00

III. Combustion Properties Of Common Fuels

Steven Koepfer
John Jay College of Crim. Just.

Price: \$10.00

IV. Pyrolysis and Fire Patterns Of Structural Fires

Dr. Peter DeForest
John Jay College of Crim. Just.

Price: \$10.00

V. Building Construction

Lt. James Keelan
New York City Fire Department
Insurance Companies' Role
In Arson Investigation

Price: \$10.00

VI. Investigation of Structural Fires

Fire Marshall John Knox
New York City Fire Department

Price: \$10.00

VII. Capabilities of the Forensic Science Lab

Sgt. Michael Yander
New York City Police Department

Price: \$10.00

VIII. Panel Discussion

Dr. Peter DeForest
Deputy Chief John Barracato
Professor Charles T. Ryan

Price: \$10.00

All Eight Sessions

Price: \$65.00

To order indicate the tape or tapes desired, and compute the total price. Please include your name, address, city, state, zip code, and the agency or institution with which you are affiliated.

Mail order to: Office of Instructional Services, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, New York 10019.

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

Police executives' group names 13 new members

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) this month added 13 chiefs of major American police agencies to its membership rolls, according to a recent announcement by forum president E. Wilson Purdy.

"The forum is gratified that we are continuing to attract to our ranks police leaders of the stature and command responsibility of these new members," said Purdy, the director of the Department of Public Safety of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida. "As we plan projects in police research, debate ways to upgrade policing, and seek to improve the delivery of police service, we shall be able to draw with great benefit upon the guidance of our new colleagues in the forum."

The new PERF members are: Director Jerome P. Ammerman, Department of Public Safety, Sunnyvale, California; Chief Cornelius J. Behan, Baltimore County (Maryland) Police Department; Chief Victor I. Cizancas, Stamford, (Connecticut) Police Department; Chief Maurice J. Cullinane, Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia; Chief Max A. Durbin, Flint (Michigan) Police Department; Chief David G. Epstein, Savannah (Georgia) Police Department; Chief Francis D. (Dick) Hand, Jr., DeKalb County (Georgia) Police Department; Chief William L. Hart, Detroit Police Department; Chief Francis R. Kessler, Garden Grove (California) Police Department; Chief Jerry D. Putman, Aurora (Colorado) Police Department; Chief John L. Tagert, Colorado Springs Police Department; Director John L. Vermilye, Department of Public Safety, Lakewood, Colorado; and Chief Robert Wasserman, Fremont, (California) Police Department.

Rand Corp. seeks data in major study of recidivism

The Rand Corporation has begun soliciting information on criminal justice programs that are specifically designed to deal with recidivism, in order to complete a national survey of such projects.

Funded by an LEAA grant provided through the National Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the Rand study will gather project descriptions, progress reports, evaluations and similar material on programs geared specifically to deal with the repeat offender.

At this initial stage of the survey, the researchers are seeking data on police or parole programs which are designed to identify and apprehend recidivists, on criminal investigation efforts by detectives and prosecutors which are designed to convict repeatedly arrested felons, pre-sentence reports which contain complete and pertinent information on serious criminals, and correctional treatment programs which are designed to treat or control specific subgroups of the repeat offender population.

Those interested in providing relevant information for the survey should contact: Marvin Lavin or Paul Honig, Criminal Justice Program, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. Telephone: (213) 393-0411.

Injured sergeant to head NYC police bomb detail

New York City Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd has appointed a sergeant who was seriously injured by a terrorist blast last year to head the department's bomb squad, according to a New York

Times dispatch.

Sergeant Terence G. McTigue, who lost the vision in his left eye and has impaired use of his right hand as a result of the explosion, was pleasantly surprised when he was told of his appointment at a small ceremony at police headquarters early this month. He had reportedly feared that the injuries he sustained in the blast would end his law enforcement career, and he had attended the ceremony to receive a medal and citation from the Federal Aviation Administration.

A 21-year police veteran, McTigue was severely injured on September 11, 1976, while helping to disarm a bomb that had been found in a locker in a subway arcade. The police had been told of the bomb by a group of Croatian nationalists who had hijacked a Trans World Airlines jet to attract publicity for their cause. One officer was killed and two others were injured while attempting to disassemble the explosive device at the police firing range.

The 42-year-old sergeant's new command consists of some two dozen bomb specialists who have expertise in such fields as electronics, mechanical engineering and explosives. All are volunteers because of the high-rank nature of their duties.

Delaware police brass urge no change in tough pot laws

Representatives from three of Delaware's major law enforcement agencies told a State Senate advisory panel on marijuana last month that they oppose any change in the current state law which makes a marijuana violation an indictable offense.

Speaking before the Advisory Council on Marijuana, Newark Police Chief William Brierley presented a synopsis of the work his department does in drug investigations, indicating that probes of marijuana violations were usually the by-product of other drug arrests and not the focus of investigation.

Captain Jack Heller, head of the Wilmington Police Department's Vice Squad, and Captain James Szymanski, director of the Delaware State Police Intelligence Unit, supported Brierley's testimony. Both noted that their departments did not consider marijuana as the major impetus behind their investigations.

In response to questioning from members of the panel, all three officials concurred that lessening the criminal penalties for marijuana use would not free the police to pursue other crimes, and they agreed that Delaware's tough pot law should remain intact.

Brierley is the permanent law enforcement representative on the panel which includes a state senator, a state representative, a member of the Delaware Bar Association, a clergyman, a physician, a member of the state judiciary and two laymen. The council is scheduled to submit its findings and recommendations to the General Assembly no later than March 1, 1978.

—Jack F. Dowling

'Punitive' imprisonment voided for alleged mobster

A reputed organized crime figure was ordered released from a New Jersey jail last month, when the Appellate Division of Superior Court agreed with a lower court that his imprisonment in connection with his refusal to testify before the State Commission of Investigation had become punitive rather than coercive.

The alleged mobster, 63-year-old Ralph Napoli, was one of 10 reputed underworld figures incarcerated for contempt to the

commission in 1971. He spent the next six years in the State Reformatory for Women at Clinton before being freed by the court order on September 27.

The appeals court decision concurred with a 1976 Superior Court ruling in which Judge George Schoch declared that Napoli must be released because he would never reveal to the commission what he knows about organized crime.

Only one of the 10 alleged Mafia figures who refused to testify before the commission is still behind bars. Joseph Zicarelli, said by authorities to be the former gambling czar of Hudson County, New Jersey, is still awaiting his day in court.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly on the first and third Tuesdays of the month by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$8.00 per year (20 issues). Advertising rates available on request.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton
Associate Editors . . . Dorothy Bracey
Karen Kaplowitz
Joseph Peterson
John Tezzo

Subscriptions Charles Stodd
Circulation Raymond Feeley
Advertising James Tozzo

Publisher Richard H. Ward

Contributing Writers: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Janet E. Fishman, Robert McCormack, Steven Pasichow, Antony E. Simpson.

Correspondents: George Felkenes (Alabama); Robert Arnold, Gary Denise, Joyce Denise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Scholnik (California); Jack Dowling, Jacob Haber (Delaware); David Rice (Florida); P.E. Ward (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Gary Willis (Indiana); Galan Janekselä (Kansas); Clayton Buckles, Preston Horstmann (Maryland); Don Dahlstrom (Michigan); Don Bradel (Minnesota); Dave Baxter, Ashley Fields, Jack Seitzinger, Darrel Stephens (Missouri); Kenneth Fairly (Mississippi); Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts (Nebraska); Ken Braunstein (Nevada); Mark Thompson (New Hampshire); James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks (New Jersey); Stephen Campbell, Eugene Johann, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward (New York); Richter Moore (North Carolina); Tom Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William Mathias (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr, Ricky Thomas (Washington); Dan King (Wisconsin).

Study of 'sting' operations debunks claims of entrapment

LEAA-funded "sting" operations, which utilize undercover cops to break up fencing and burglary rings, do not trigger increases in crime or lure normally law-abiding citizens into committing offenses, according to a Westinghouse Corporation study conducted for the agency.

After examining 12 stings in 10 cities, the study, released this month, found that "most reported crime was stable or down during the period of operations when compared to the year prior to the operations." It added that the anticrime setups have brought a total of 2,482 charges against 1,043 persons.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M. H. Gregg indicated that the study should help avert criticism of the projects. "There have been several news reports that critics of the 'sting' operations have suggested that they might lead people to commit crimes they otherwise wouldn't commit," he said. "I hope this report will lay such unfounded charges to rest."

Prepared by the Westinghouse Corporation National Issues Center under a \$19,000 grant, the study found a strong correlation between drug addiction and property crime, indicating that on the average 47 percent of those arrested were drug addicts.

According to LEAA, the agency has financed 32 stings in 23 cities. They have recovered approximately \$57 million worth of stolen property, utilizing \$1.5 million in "buy" money, and have led to the arrest of more than 3,000 suspects.

In the typical sting, Federal, state or local enforcement personnel use "buy" money provided by LEAA to purchase stolen goods at a fake storefront fencing operation. Each transaction is then tape-recorded, photographed, and videotaped by hidden devices.

Westinghouse's analysis of a dozen stings discovered that in the first two or three months after the close of an operation property offenses decreased from 1 to

25 percent. The report added that over 4 to 15 month period the drop ranged from 5 to 26 percent, when compared with the previous year's crime statistics.

Commenting on the figures, Gregg said, "This is an indication that the operations act as a deterrent to crime, but we will have to study this area more carefully to prove conclusively."

During the past few months Gregg has been briefed several times by participating officers after an operation was closed. He noted that he was "impressed by the esprit de corps among members of the units involved in the operations."

"The officers knew they were accomplishing something, that they were developing cases with good, strong evidence," he said. "This was a real boost for all of them."

The director of one of the stings told Westinghouse researchers that he believes the operations have a long-term deterrent effect on crime because they foster uncertainty in the minds of thieves and fences in his area. He explained that after his operation closed thieves tried to steal cash or property that was hard to trace and that one known fence in his district — a grocer who dealt in stolen goods on the side — closed his business and retired because the risk had become too great.

According to the study, the director said that publicity from the local newspaper helped his operation by carrying a running box score which summarized the disposition of cases of those arrested. He added that this constant reminder made thieves more cautious, which in turn was responsible for a downward trend of offenses in his area.

In addition to recovering stolen property, the report noted that the stings furnished information that helped solve other crimes such as murder, assault and rape, including a triple homicide in South Bend, Indiana and a murder case in Las Vegas, Nevada.

National police poll opposes gun laws as anticrime tool

Two-thirds of the nation's lawmen believe that mandatory national firearms registration would have no significant effect on crime, according to a recently-released survey sponsored by the American Law Enforcement Officers Association.

Based on the replies from a 15-part questionnaire that was mailed to 14,000 police chiefs, 3,000 county sheriffs and 17,000 officers of all ranks, the poll found that 80 percent of the lawmen feel that current gun control laws have no effect on crime in their jurisdictions.

"The survey was conducted by GMA Research Corporation to measure the attitudes of police chiefs, sheriffs and rank and file police officers throughout the nation, regarding current and proposed gun control laws and to obtain first hand knowledge of 'working officers' who deal day to day in gun-related problems," an association spokesman said.

Although 41 percent of those surveyed felt that the use of a handgun in the protection of a citizen's home was somewhat effective, 86 percent of the officers indicated that they would keep a firearm for the protection of their homes and property if they were ordinary citizens.

While 64 percent of the officers said that armed citizens serve as a deterrent to crime, 95 percent felt that if national laws were passed prohibiting the importation, sale, purchase, transfer and possession of handguns, organized crime would continue

to make such weapons available to criminals.

Two-thirds of the officers indicated that the registration of firearms would not significantly help in solving the crime problem and 83 percent stated that criminals would benefit most from the outright banning of handguns.

Association President Robert Ferguson tied the results of his group's survey to those of a *Police Times* magazine straw poll, in which 99.4 percent of the officers surveyed favored the death penalty for anyone who kills a law enforcement officer during the commission of a crime or who commits cold-blooded murder.

"It has been the general experience of most investigators that most murders are committed by a friend or relative under some form of stress," he said. "In such cases they use whatever tool is available, gun, knife, hammer, axe, or almost any item you can name."

"When the Courts, for more than ten years, allowed no execution we saw and recorded an increase in line of duty deaths of lawmen," Ferguson added. "Other crimes increased. I logically conclude that with the return of capital punishment and the return to prison for long terms, of men and women, who refuse to be reformed and whose records of violence against society is well documented, then and only then will we have an effective crime prevention program for our nation."

Delay hearings on Johnson due to new medical problems

The White House indefinitely postponed Senate confirmation hearings on the nomination of U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson as FBI Director this month, when the judge developed a hernia and was ordered to "a couple of weeks" of bed rest by his physician.

The ailment, which was not directly related to Johnson's aorta operation

However, in a telephone interview with the *New York Times*, Johnson's physician, Dr. J.J. Kirschenfeld, contended that there was no medical reason that the judge could not serve as the FBI Director. "I realize this casts doubt on his health, but actually, he's in superb health except for the surgical problem," the doctor said.

On October 10, Johnson flew from Washington, where he was preparing for the confirmation hearings, to Kirschenfeld's Montgomery office after he had experienced a burning sensation in his left groin area. The physician, who specializes in internal medicine, found that the

Continued on Page 7

FBI, LEAF open anticrime billboard drive in Washington



Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation (LEAF) President Ordway P. Burden and FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley participate in the unveiling ceremony of LEAF's national billboard campaign that is designed to arouse public support for the FBI's Crime Resistance Program. LEAF and the Outdoor Advertising Council underwrote the cost of the billboards promoting the bureau's program, which attempts to foster crime prevention at the community level. The ceremony took place near the Capitol building in Washington, and the first of 1,000 billboards will be erected in Los Angeles later this year.



Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson that was performed in August, prompted a wave of speculation over whether the judge has the physical stamina needed to command the nation's premier investigative agency.

In a brief article, the *New York Daily News* said sources revealed "that the relapse coming only weeks after Johnson underwent surgery for a stomach condition, made it unlikely that President Carter's choice for the FBI job would be able to serve, forcing the administration to start again its lengthy search for a successor to Clarence Kelley."

MOVED?

Don't forget to write.

Send us your old address label that contains your computer ID number.

Fill in your new address below.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Return to: Law Enforcement News, Rm. 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

PASSBOOKS[®]

FOR POLICE EXAMINATIONS

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

CS-25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10.00	C-342	Housing Patrolman	6.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	8.00
CS-31	Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers	8.00	C-344	Housing Sergeant	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	8.00
CS-32	Police Administration & Supervision	10.00	C-361	Identification Clerk	6.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	8.00
CS-18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume)	10.00	C-1986	Identification Officer	6.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	6.00
CS-24	Q & A on Drug Education	8.00	C-2294	Identification Specialist	8.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	8.00
C-1924	Administrative Investigator	8.00	C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	6.00
C-24	Assistant Attorney	10.00	C-364	Inspector	6.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	6.00
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-370	Institution Safety Officer	6.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-377	Investigator	6.00	C-1923	School Guard	6.00
C-1103	Assistant District Attorney	10.00	C-378	Investigator-Inspector	6.00	C-1999	Security Guard	6.00
C-2269	Associate Attorney	10.00	C-406	Jail Guard	6.00	C-1467	Security Officer	6.00
C-56	Attorney	10.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	6.00	C-996	Senior Attorney	10.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee	8.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	6.00	C-1341	Law Assistant	8.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-448	Law Clerk	8.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	8.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	6.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	8.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-2295	Building Guard	6.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	6.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	8.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	8.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	8.00	C-574	Parole Officer	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	8.00
C-2081	Campus Security Officer Trainee	6.00	C-575	Patrolman Examinations - All States	6.00	C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	8.00	C-576	Patrolman, Police Department	6.00	C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	6.00	C-1972	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department	10.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-594	Police Cadet	6.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	8.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	6.00	C-794	Sheriff	6.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent FBI	8.00
C-1179	Chief Marshal	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	6.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	6.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	6.00	C-749	Special Officer	6.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	13.75	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	6.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	6.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	6.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educational Programs	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	10.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	8.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-597	Police Trainee	6.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	6.00	C-598	Policewoman	6.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	6.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	8.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	8.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	6.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	8.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	6.00	C-618	Prison Guard	6.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	6.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	6.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	8.00	C-819	Transit Captain	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	6.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	8.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	8.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	8.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	6.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	6.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	6.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	6.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	6.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	6.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	6.00
C-966	Court Officer	6.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00	C-853	United States Marshal	6.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	6.00				C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	6.00				C-894	Warden	10.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	6.00				C-891	Watchman	6.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	6.00						
C-1239	Deputy Chief Marshal	8.00						
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00						
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00						
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	6.00						
C-1763	Deputy Supt. of Women's Prisons	10.00						
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	6.00						
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00						
C-1247	Detective Investigator	6.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	6.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	6.00						
C-251	Federal Guard	6.00						
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	6.00						
C-1285	Field Investigator	6.00						
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	6.00						
C-258	Fireman Examinations-All States	6.00						
C-281	Forest Ranger	6.00						
C-304	Guard Patrolman	6.00						
C-353	Hospital Security Officer	6.00						
C-332	Housing Captain	10.00						
C-338	Housing Guard	6.00						
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	8.00						

Each BOOK contains hundreds of multiple-choice QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, and NOTES for your examination.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS Book Department
444 West 56th Street - Room 2104
New York City 10019

Enclose a check or money order plus 75¢
per book for postage and handling.

Sub-Total _____
75¢ Per Book Postage _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

(Prices subject to change without notice)

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
(Please Print)
CITY _____ STATE/ZIP _____

PUBLIC FORUM

By STANLEY SWART

Employer-sponsored educational programs — a growing concern

The recent higher education "explosion" in criminal justice employment has been marked by a competitive marketplace. Potential employers have searched for new staff among college graduates sporting a variety of academic majors — the newer criminal justice specialties forced to compete with such established fields as sociology and political science, to the ultimate advantage of both.

A new trend is appearing, however. Employers are beginning to identify specific educational programs as uniquely suitable for their staff and to formally endorse them as such. The most obvious example of this movement is the masters-level "Graduate Training Program for United States Probation Officers" [author's emphasis], implemented in the fall of 1976 by the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Conducted by Fordham University in New York via the "home study" approach popularized some years ago, Federal probation officers may enroll for two courses each 15-week semester, studying at home for the first fourteen, then attending regionalized classroom programs for one week.

The factor which makes this experiment unique to date, though, is the financial subsidy offered by the national government to its employee participants. All per diem expenses for the one-week meetings are paid by the Probation Division, and rumors now circulate that in the coming fiscal year tuition costs will also be borne by the Federal authorities. What makes this situation especially disturbing is that the national probation service has moved to the point of partial subsidy, and may be prepared to go further, without proper consideration of program need or effectiveness. Indeed, rank-and-file probation officers have expressed doubts about this course of study and its potential value to them.

It appears that the trend toward "sponsored programs," though still in its infancy, could ultimately threaten many — perhaps a majority — of the existing academic programs in criminal justice. At the same time, the emergence of such monopoly control over higher education by a small group of employers would probably destroy the diversity and experimentation which have always marked academia. This concern, obviously, goes far beyond the field of criminal justice education; however, it is already an issue worthy of consideration by both educators and practitioners in law enforcement and corrections. Perhaps other interested parties should make their views known in various public forums and plan to discuss the matter at future national meetings and conferences.

Stanley Swart is an assistant professor in the School of Police Administration at the University of Louisville.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Cross-cultural criminal justice: a look at Japanese policing

The Japan Society, located in New York, recently held a seminar entitled "The Police and the People: A Comparison of Japanese and American Police Behavior." Some of the observations included in the seminar's written report should be interesting to the student of American police and criminal justice.

The two principal speakers were Masao Tachibana, who is Chief of the Second Criminal Investigation Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, and formerly the First Secretary of the Embassy of Japan in the United States; and Dr. David Bayley of the Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver. They jointly examined some of the features of Japanese police systems to discover why, at least on the surface, they appear to be so superior to American police units in controlling crime.

The statistical differences between the United States and Japan are staggering. There are four times more serious crimes per capita in the United States than there are in Japan. The U. S. experiences 10 times the number of murders, 13 times the number of rapes, and 208 times the number of robberies. Annual murders for all of Japan, with a population of 107 million, number about 1700, a figure nearly equal to the yearly number of homicides in New York City, with a population of 12 million.

Conditions in Japan dispel many myths about causes of crime in this country. For example, Japan is a modern, industrialized nation with a per capita income within \$2,000 of that in the United States. The theory that crowded living conditions produce crime is also disproved in this island nation, where there are 110 persons per square mile, compared to 9 here. In New York City there are 4,000 persons per square mile, in Tokyo, 14,000.

In general, Japanese statutes mandate less severe sentences for crimes. In the area of narcotics, sentences there are generally less than two years, compared to an average federal sentence here of from five to six years. However, Japan has retained the death penalty and executes 12 or 13 persons each year.

The seminar report also concluded that in Japan there are many informal mechanisms of controlling behavior which do not or cannot exist in the United States.

The Japanese family unit and population are far more stable than the American: the rate of divorce is one-quarter of what it is here. Further, only eight percent of the population changes residence annually, compared to 20 percent here.

An essential difference between the two systems is illustrated by the two police systems. In Japan, the police are an accepted and influential part of each community. Their presence is constant in everyday, noncriminal situations as well as in crises.

Japanese police by and large do not use the squad car, but are assigned to fixed police posts, called *koban*, which are like storefront police stations. Located within seven or eight blocks of any urban resident, the *koban* is a live-in police station, where many residents come in person to request assistance.

Once or twice each year in Japan patrolmen compile a residential survey. They visit each residence to obtain general data such as the number of people living there, their occupations, and their relationship to each other. Inquiries are also made in each neighborhood about suspicious behavior. Tokyo police contend that this work was essential in locating a terrorist group in the early 1970's.

In Japan every neighborhood has a crime prevention association, a voluntary group which endeavors to assist the police. These associations maintain contact points from which they distribute crime prevention information, and where citizens may register complaints against the police.

The associations also have a juvenile section composed mainly of women who patrol informally, correcting the behavior of youngsters in public places. For example, a group can stop juveniles from smoking, since Japanese law prohibits smoking in public places.

Japanese police are more closely supervised than their American counterparts. Discipline stems from a hierarchical, military structure, in which the senior officer is always responsible for the actions of his subordinates and the junior officer is always accountable to his superior. On the whole, there is, according to this conference report, little evidence of either police brutality or corruption. On the other hand, the Japanese police are given much greater community support and respect than American officers generally receive.

Although Japanese police have been armed since the American occupation, few citizens are armed, so that the police rarely use their weapons. Japanese patrolmen regularly practice judo and kendo, however, both of which are regularly called into use.

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at: 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood, P.O., Wobington Township, N.J. 07675.

Slight rise in serious crime seen as encouraging by Bell

Continued from Page 1

18 years of age, while females constituted 31 percent of all arrests for larceny-theft.

Forcible rape and aggravated assault also contributed to the slightly accelerated crime rate, each increasing one percent during 1976. Instances of rape rose to an estimated 56,730 offenses last year, and there were 52 forcible rapes for every 100,000 females in the country.

An average of 229 persons out of every 100,000 Americans were victims of aggravated assault last year, the FBI reported, estimating that a total of 490,850 such crimes occurred. Of all persons arrested for the offense, 68 percent were 21 years of age or older.

Heading the list of crime categories which showed a decrease during 1976 was the offense of robbery. The UCR estimated that a total of 420,210 robberies occurred last year, representing a 10 percent decrease when compared to 1975 figures. The average loss suffered in each incident was \$338, amounting to a total monetary loss of approximately \$142 million.

Murder decreased eight percent last year, according to the FBI figures, which revealed that 18,780 murder offenses were committed during 1976. Handguns were used in almost half of the killings, and 24 percent of the persons arrested and charged with murder were between 18 and 22 years of age.

The FBI also reported that 3,089,800 burglaries were committed last year, representing a five percent decrease from 1975 to 1976.

With the average loss per burglary coming to \$449, the UCR noted that the total

cost of the crime amounted to \$1.4 billion. Of all persons arrested for burglary in 1976, 84 percent were under 25 years old and 54 percent were referred to juvenile courts.

Young criminals also accounted for a large percentage of the 957,600 motor vehicle thefts that were committed during 1976. According to the UCR, 53 percent of all persons arrested for the crime were under 18 years old and 72 percent were under 21 years of age.

Overall, there were an estimated 5,266.4 crime index offenses per 100,000 inhabitants in the United States, representing a decrease of .3 percent from the previous year. The violent crime rate was estimated to be 460 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants for a five percent decrease from 1975, and the property crime rate was 4,807 per 100,000 inhabitants, representing virtually no change from 1975.

The discrepancy between the percentage for actual crime fluctuations and the percentage change for crimes per 100,000 inhabitants is due to a slight increase in the U.S. population last year.

Baltimore County gets new youth felony unit

Baltimore County, Maryland has instituted a Police Juvenile Felony unit designed to separate the cases of serious youthful offenders from those accused of petty crimes in an effort to ensure the proper handling of each case.

Approved last month by the Baltimore County Council, the three-member unit will be funded with a \$101,000 Federal grant from LEAA and will work in con-

junction with the State's Attorney's Office.

According to a council announcement, Baltimore County currently has more juvenile cases dismissed by state juvenile authorities than any other jurisdiction in Maryland. Improper charging of offenses is seen as the main factor for the dismissal of 63 percent of all county juvenile cases prior to court proceedings, the council said.

The LEAA grant will also provide for a

special coordinator who will collect and analyze county juvenile crime data and will work with the new unit to ensure satisfactory processing of each offender.

Democratic Councilman Gary Huddles praised the County Criminal Justice Coordinator's Office for "spearheading this venture," noting that "the majority of crimes in Baltimore County are done by juveniles."

Now Available...the AMS Reprint Series

Foundations of Criminal Justice

—Series Editors—

Richard H. Ward & Austin Fowler
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

ALLEN, MARY SOPHIA

The Pioneer Policewoman. Edited and Arranged by Julie H. Heyneman. With a New Preface by Lillian P. Reilly.

London, 1925.

LC 71-156001 CIP ISBN-09100-8 \$16.00

Mary Allen, born in England at the end of the last century, was a gentlewoman from an upper-class family who became involved in one of the most unlikely fields imaginable for a woman of her background. She was one of the first organized policewomen of our industrialized society and, as such, part of a movement only now beginning to come into its own. Her initial participation was with the Women Police Volunteers, organized to work in the London metropolitan area in 1914. Upon the death of the first Commandant, Miss Allen became head of the newly named Women Police Service, some of the most dedicated public servants in the history of modern police work.

ALTGELD, JOHN PETER

Live Questions: Including Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims. With a New Introduction by Claude E. Hawley.

Chicago, 1890.

LC 79-156003 CIP ISBN-09103-2 \$18.00

What is both remarkable and depressing about "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims," the major essay in *Live Questions*, is the relevance of its findings and recommendations today, more than ninety years later. Its basic theme is a plea for society to deal with the causes of crime rather than the punishment of criminals. It dwells on the social as well as the financial costs of imprisonment, stressing that prisons produce crime rather than cure it.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, Philadelphia

The Police and the Crime Problem. Edited by Thorsten Sellin. With a New Preface by Richard H. Ward.

Philadelphia, 1929.

LC 72-38657 CIP ISBN-09145-8 \$24.50

J. Edgar Hoover, who was just starting out as Director of the F.B.I. (it was called the Bureau of Investigation in those days) offers a scholarly commentary on the development of criminal identification systems, and lays the groundwork for what would eventually become the most famous identification and information service in the world. There are some fascinating passages in Heindl's article on criminal investigation in Germany. He strongly supports fingerprinting everyone, a proposal which he attributes to writers in the United States.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, Philadelphia

Reform in Administration of Justice. With a New Preface by Joseph Fink.

Philadelphia, 1914.

LC 79-156961 CIP ISBN-09101-6 \$16.00

This volume, issued as Vol. 52, no. 141 of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, is divided into three parts, the first dealing primarily with civil law administration and procedure, the second describing and analyzing some aspects and problems in the criminal justice processes, and the third constituting a comparative examination of legal procedures in kindred foreign practice.

BACON, CORINNE (compiler)

Prison Reform; Together with a Discussion of the Prison of the Future by Thomas Mott Osborne. With a New Preface by Henry Burns, Jr.

White Plains and New York, 1917.

LC 70-38659 CIP ISBN-09147-4 \$22.50

This collection's purpose was to give the reader a general knowledge of prison reform in the United States. In the list of authors are names well known to students of correctional administration—Frederick H. Wines, Zebulon Reed Brockway, and Thomas Mott Osborne are examples, and dozens of others make the table of contents look like a "Who's Who" in prison work for the latter part of the nineteenth century. It represents the ideas and beliefs of those who wrote nearly two decades before the Wickersham Commission reports were released.

BAKER, LAFAYETTE CHARLES

History of the United States Secret Service. With a New Preface by Herbert C. Friese, Jr.

Philadelphia, 1868.

LC 70-156006 CIP ISBN-09106-7 \$32.50

This is not a history of the United States Secret Service, since that organization did not exist at the time this book was written. It is, rather, an account of one of the secret service agencies in the United States during the Civil War. In those days the Union Army made use of private or civilian investigators to obtain military information and to deal with criminal matters affecting the military establishment. Allan Pinkerton, who founded the famous detective agency, was involved in this type of operation, as was Lafayette C. Baker, head of the Bureau of National Detective Police and author of this book.

BERTILLON, ALPHONSE

Alphonse Bertillon's Instructions for Taking Descriptions for the Identification of Criminals and Others by Means of Anthropometric Indications. Translated from the French by Gallus Muller, Clerk of the Illinois State Penitentiary. With an Historical and Explanatory Introduction by the Translator. With a New Preface by Joseph Peterson.

Chicago, 1889.

LC 72-156004 CIP ISBN-09104-0 \$19.00

Alphonse Bertillon is often credited with developing the first truly scientific approach to the investigation of crimes and the identification of criminals. While the Bertillon anthropometric system for identifying and classifying felons has not been utilized for more than half a century, by the last two decades of the 1800's his methods had been adopted by major police departments throughout the world. His system sought to provide the authorities with methods for identifying persons who had been arrested previously, a problem which had never been adequately handled by existing records systems.

BISHOP, JOEL PRENTISS

Commentaries on the Criminal Law. 7th ed. rev. and enl. With a New Preface by Isidore Silver.

Boston, 1882.

2 Volume Set. \$80.00

LC 76-156005 Set ISBN-09105-9 PV 41.00

Bishop's *Commentaries* was commonly considered by nineteenth-century scholars the leading American treatise on the subject. At the end of the century, the *American Law Review* called the eighth edition a text "characterized by the greatest care, and by a degree of accuracy which might be pronounced extreme." Of Bishop himself the *Review* noted: "He is undoubtedly entitled to more respect than any living law writer. No law writer, not even Kent, has done as much for the jurisprudence of his country." And substantial reasons for attending to Bishop continue to exist, reasons inextricably interwoven with the most profound questions of the nature of Law in American life. Bishop's work is an indirect but graphic demonstration of the powerful hold of the "legal mind in America" (in Perry Miller's words) upon the very structure of our social thought.

FLINN, JOHN JOSEPH

History of the Chicago Police: From the Settlement of

the Community to the Present Time, Under Authority of the Mayor and Superintendent of the Force. Assisted by John E. Wilkie. With a New Preface by Matthias Casey.

Chicago, 1887.

LC 77-156016 CIP ISBN-09116-4 \$20.00

Flinn's work was meant to give a history of the Chicago Police Department from the founding of the city to 1887. Much data prior to 1871 had been lost in the Chicago Fire, and Flinn had to construct his history from personal recollections and the few remaining records of the Chicago Historical Society. In 1877 the Chicago Police Department became the first American police force to adopt the military model as its basic organizational structure, a legacy still with us. Flinn's violently antilabor bias makes for a colored account of the Haymarket riot of considerable historical interest.

FRAZER, PERSIFOR

Bibliotics; or, the Study of Documents, Determination of the Individual Character of Handwriting and Detection of Fraud and Forgery. New Methods of Research. With a New Preface by Ordway Hilton. 3rd ed. Illustrated.

Philadelphia, 1901.

LC 70-156017 CIP ISBN-09117-2 \$16.50

Persifor Frazer was one of the American pioneers in the field of handwriting identification. The first edition of his book, entitled *The Manual of the Study of Documents*, appeared in 1894, the same year as William Hagan's *Disputed Handwriting* was published; the two books represent the first attempts by any American experts to present in book form the basis for handwriting identification as it was then known. In 1899 Frazer's work was translated into French and published as a second edition; in 1901 he greatly expanded his earlier presentation and published the third edition, to which he gave the present title.

HAGAN, WILLIAM ELIJAH

A Treatise on Disputed Handwriting and the Determination of Genuine from Forged Signatures; The Character and Composition of Inks and Their Determination by Chemical Tests; The Effect of Age as Manifested in the Appearance of Written Instruments and Documents. With a New Preface by Ordway Hilton.

Albany, 1894.

LC 76-38666 CIP ISBN-09175-X \$18.50

William E. Hagan, a chemist from Troy, New York, was one of the nineteenth-century pioneers in the field of handwriting identification, and was consulted in a number of important court cases. His book deals with handwriting and signature identification and the detection of forgery; in his day these problems made up virtually all the work of a document examiner. However, two chapters deal with the chemical examination of writing inks, and the book contains one of the earliest discussions of typewriting identification, as well as some limited treatment of the age of inks, and a brief analysis of erased writing.

HERSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Baronet

The Origin of Finger-Printing. With a New Preface by Charles R. Kingston.

London, etc., 1916.

bound with

HENRY, Sir EDWARD RICHARD

Classification and Uses of Fingerprints.

London, 1900

LC 78-156019 CIP ISBN-09119-9 \$15.00

Herschel, who claimed that he first discovered the value of fingerprints as a means of identification, had two intentions in his book: to place on record the genesis of the fingerprint method from its discovery in Bengal in 1858 till its public demonstration there in 1877-78, and to examine the scanty suggestions of evidence that this technique had been foreshadowed in Europe more than a hundred years before, and had indeed been general in ancient times, especially in China. Henry's book represents the work of the man who developed a classification system for fingerprints that is essentially still used today.

Please check the selections desired:

- ☐ Classification and Uses of Fingerprints
☐ The Pioneer Policewoman
☐ Live Questions: Including Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims
☐ The Police and the Crime Problem
☐ Reform in Administration of Justice
☐ Prison Reform
☐ History of the United States Secret Service
☐ Alphonse Bertillon's Instructions for Taking Descriptions for the Identification of Criminals

and Others by Means of Anthropometric Indications

- ☐ Commentaries on the Criminal Law
☐ History of the Chicago Police; From the Settlement of the Community to the Present Time
☐ Bibliotics
☐ A Treatise on Disputed Handwriting and the Determination of Genuine from Forged Signatures
☐ The Origin of Finger-Printing

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Return this coupon with payment to: Law Enforcement News Book Department, Room 2104, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Legal drug maintenance in Britain: 20¢ a day for pure heroin

Dr. Martin Mitcheson, director of the Drug Dependence Clinic, University College Hospital, London, is a tall, gaunt, bearded young man who comes to lecture engagements lugging an ancient briefcase in one hand and a "brain bucket" crash helmet in the other.

Since 1968 the authority to legally prescribe drugs to addicts in England has been in the hands of the drug dependence clinics headed by psychiatrists such as Dr. Mitcheson and supported by social workers, nurses and clinical psychologists, rather than left to general medical practitioners.

Dr. Mitcheson gets around London on a motor bike. He seems to find American questions about the British system of coping with drug addiction more disordered than the London traffic.

"What is the average daily ration of heroin prescribed for addicts in the clinics?" he was asked.

"That's hard to say. It varies. I would say roughly forty to eighty milligrams a day. Remember that's pure heroin from the chemist's shop. Not the one or two per cent street heroin addicts buy in the States."

"Are British addicts ever prescribed more?"

"Oh yes. I can recall cases in which addicts were prescribed as much as a hundred and sixty milligrams a day."

"How did they react to that?"

Dr. Mitcheson snickered politely. "Profoundly. Generally they would just sit all day long like zombies. Most of the high dosage I've seen came by way of controlled tests of one sort or another."

"How much does legal heroin cost the addict?"

"Very little. Ten to twenty cents a day. And, of course, the cost is covered under the National Health Service."

"It looks like dope heads from all over the world would be attracted by that kind of price."

Another polite snicker. "Not anymore. That gravy train has stalled since 1968. To qualify, the person must have acquired his habit in England or have lived here long enough to establish residency and qualify for the National Health Service."

"What is the biggest complaint the addicts have about the system here?"

"That the dosage is too small. Addicts never feel they are getting enough dope. They are always complaining that the patients in some other clinic are getting more drugs than they are."

"Well, if it's legal and it's so cheap, why don't you just give them all they want?"

"Well, as a medical matter, what we are trying to do, in theory, is give the addict just enough to ward off withdrawal and keep him reasonably comfortable. And also try to get him off drugs completely. But the addicts want more than that. They are all chasing euphoria. They want to get high."

"How do you arrive at the amount of dosage?"

"Very subjectively, I'm afraid. It's difficult — I would say impossible — to prescribe an optimum dose for an out-patient. The amount necessary to keep withdrawal at bay will probably vary from day to day, due to variation in personal stress, et cetera, et cetera."

"Do you inject the patients at the clinic or let them inject themselves?"

"Neither. That would be an awful mess, really. Especially if we allowed them to inject themselves. Most of them aren't very good at it at all. In fact, we don't dispense drugs at the clinics. The patients get the drugs from chemists' shops where special arrangements have been made for daily pickup. Practically all the patients have take-home privileges."

"What about paraphernalia?"

"Needles and syringes they buy at the chemists, too."

"They can legally buy that paraphernalia, too?"

"They have to pump it into themselves some way, don't they? Of course, as a broad

policy, we are trying to discourage injectibles. But most of them don't want to take drugs orally. They like to stick themselves with needles, you know."

"Does the patient have to use up all his prescription before he can go back and get more?"

"There's no way we could control that. They get so much every day."

"Does this lead to a black market?"

"I'm sure it helps. We do have a very active black market. Nothing like the States, of course. Everything is bigger in the States."

"What is the principal difference, in your opinion, between the U.S. approach and that of the British?"

"I would say the principal difference is that you Yanks have abandoned the addicts to organized crime and we in Britain have abandoned them [polite snicker] to the psychiatrists. There's some question as to which is the most cruel solution. I think the chemists sometimes would prefer your system. Many chemist shops refuse to accept addicts as customers."

"Why?"

"Oh, addicts tend to stand around in groups bragging or complaining about how much they are getting on their prescriptions. Occasionally they make a fuss in the shop and upset the other customers. They are a bother, you know. They act the same way at the clinics."

"What do the clinics offer the addicts other than drug maintenance?"

"At our shop we have them in once every two weeks for an element of supervision and counseling and a physical. Urinalysis and that sort of thing, you know."

"What sort of therapy do you offer? Do you talk to the patients?"

"Therapy. All you Yanks think about is 'therapy.' The addict comes in and he's either near panic fearing withdrawal or he's in an insulated euphoric state. In either case, he's really not very amenable to therapy. All he wants to talk about is more drugs. It's really very boring. About ten minutes is all you can stand."

"What do you think about the concept of the stabilized addict? One who gets enough drugs to keep him free of panic and able to function at a job in society."

"My personal opinion is that the only stabilized addict is the one who has stopped taking drugs. There are very few of those, and some of them pop up elsewhere as alcoholics. I think the best we can do is just put up with them and try to keep them out of the clutches of criminals. That's my opinion."

(Reprinted with permission from the *News-Tribune*, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Health woes force new delay in FBI director confirmation

Continued from Page 3

inflammation was caused by a "small inguinal hernia."

Shortly before Johnson had visited his doctor, the White House had released a statement noting that the judge would require several weeks of rest because he "developed a herniated area in his abdomen as a result of abdominal surgery performed in August, which successfully corrected an aneurysm of the aorta."

But Kirschenfeld later told the *Times* that Johnson had not developed a hernia in the incision made during the aorta surgery, as the White House announcement had implied. "The incision is well healed; it is solid," the physician said.

Commenting on the August 26 operation that repaired a 3½-inch aneurysm which "was probably on the verge of blowing out," Kirschenfeld said that the judge "has had a good result from surgery," but that he had pushed his recovery too quickly. "We were a little bit too permissive," he noted.

To regain his strength, Johnson has been walking about two miles each day, and has been working in his office in Montgomery at least two hours a day. Kirschenfeld told the *Times* that the judge was "a perfectionist" who had gone to Washington several days in advance of the hearings "to get himself briefed."

Although the hearings had originally been scheduled for later this month, they had been pushed up to begin on October 11, one day after Johnson was knocked off his feet for the second time in two months. Senator James B. Allen, Democrat from Alabama, noted that the confirmation sessions would probably be delayed until the end of the year.

However, the wait may be longer. When asked whether the judge might need additional surgery to repair the hernia, Kirschenfeld replied, "We'll just have to wait and see. Unless the hernia is so painful it has to be repaired, I would say he could get back to normal activity in a couple of weeks."

THE TRUTH MACHINE

Introducing the MARK II Voice Analyzer. An amazing scientific instrument designed for measuring emotional stress reactions and detecting truth or deceit - quickly and accurately.

Housed in an attache case, the portable MARK II Voice Analyzer is a hybrid dedicated computer. It detects the inaudible subconscious changes of stress in a person's voice tones. These changes are an accurate measure of truth or lies.

The MARK II, accurate as the more complex polygraph lie detector, can be operated by anyone after a brief orientation. And, truth concerning a specific issue can be detected in minutes with just a few questions.

The applications are numerous: Pre-employment screening, police, fire and safety investigations, insurance adjustment, internal loss prevention, or as a high level conference lie detector in negotiations involving important contract or large financial transactions.

Certified courses in lie detection and stress analysis using the MARK II Voice Analyzer are run monthly to train new students and those interested in the field of voice analysis.



ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

- Miniature Recorders
- Night Vision Systems
- Parabolic Microphone
- Screamers
- Telephone Recorders
- Vehicle Followers
- Weapons Detectors
- Attache Case Recorder
- Body Armour
- Body Transmitter
- Countermeasures Equip.
- Identification Equip.
- De-Bug 350
- Mark II Voice Analyzer
- Explosives Detector
- Letter Bomb Detector
- Bomb Blanket
- Countermeasures Services

LEA
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.

88 Holmes St. Belleville, N.J., U.S.A. 07109
(201) 751-0001 Cable: LEA

Policing the English metropolis

An interview with London Police Superintendent Dennis Rowe

Superintendent Dennis Rowe became part of London's Metropolitan Police on March 1, 1975 after serving for a year on the residential professional staff at the British Police College in Bramshill, where he was a Syndicate Director.

Launching his police career as a constable on a local police force near his home area of South Wales, Rowe transferred to the Coventry City department where he worked himself up through the ranks to head the agency's Prosecutions Department.

Following the national reorganization of police boundaries in 1969, he moved to supervise the restructured Traffic Police division in the south of the county of Warwickshire. While occupying the post, he studied part-time at the College of Higher Education where he qualified and became a Graduate Member of the Institute of Personnel Management.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Michael Balton.



Superintendent Dennis Rowe

LEN: Could you give a brief description of your role as a superintendent with Scotland Yard?

ROWE: Let me set one thing straight: Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. I'm a superintendent of the Metropolitan Police with responsibility for an area in the center of London near the Tower of London and the Tower Bridge. I suppose the population is about 300,000. I am an administrative officer in the main, I suppose. I have quite a number of other policemen working in two police stations and I have a general responsibility for insuring that the policing work in the area — all aspects of policing — is carried out efficiently, and I am responsible to a more senior officer who is responsible for a much larger area.

LEN: How much latitude do you have as far as initiating your own innovative management techniques?

ROWE: Providing it isn't something which would contravene the Metropolitan Police concept of management as laid down by the organizational structure and the delineation of responsibility between certain ranks, I have complete freedom to initiate certain actions to deal with the different problems. I can also call on assistance from other parts of the Metropolitan Police if the problem becomes quite large, and there's a special patrol group which will assist in raids and other operations where large numbers are required. So there's a certain support rule

to the metropolitan area — 25,000 strong and the next largest force is just 8,000 strong in Britain — there's a tremendous difference in the organizational set-up there. One has to get accustomed to this, and this is one of the biggest difficulties. It matters more, this administrative change, when one is getting to the sort of rank that I'm at, because when you're on the ground you have a certain number of administrative changes there, and you're dealing with the usual problems on the street which, as I said, are common and identifiable throughout the country.

LEN: Is there any mechanism to promote cooperation among the various departments?

ROWE: Tremendous, because there's a central sort of catalyst action taken by the Home Office, as long as it doesn't interfere with the independent role of chief officers in the day-to-day running and operation. They provide tremendous support, in the way of organizing what we call central services, which are such services as foren-

sic going to be made available to the court and in fact is going to be admissible in the courts, whilst retaining their independence.

Then you have the prison service. Again, there is a department in the Home Office which will act as a catalyst for reform for the prison service. And whilst the police and the prison service have no direct connection as far as interchange of jobs is concerned, we communicate with them. If we get a violent prisoner we send details to them, we send forms with the prisoner to prison. So there is communication both ways. If we want to interview a prisoner, we can communicate with the governor; if we want a prisoner produced in court, we can contact the governor for him to be produced in court. There's an interchange between each of these sections and generally speaking the police representative bodies are able to have a voice, or at least have their views heard by the executive when criminal legislation is being considered, and by the judiciary, who have an interest in seeing that the best evidence is available in the courts, and who more or less see that they have a responsibility to help people to get this evidence as well. And of course the people who get the evidence in the main are the police. So it works very well.

LEN: One of the procedures in American criminal justice involves the Miranda warning, where a prisoner must be informed of his right to an attorney and his right to silence when he's arrested. Is there anything similar in British justice?

ROWE: Well, everyone knows that they have a right to silence, and don't have to answer police questions unless they want to. But at the same time they're reminded that they've got this right at the time a police officer approaches them and wishes to question them about an offense he suspects they may be involved in — just *suspects* they may be involved in. If then he gets to the stage where he has stronger suspicions and decides that he intends to prosecute them, he gives them a further warning. And then when they are charged, eventually they have an additional warning that they have this right to remain silent. They also are advised at a later stage — that's when they appear in the police station — that they have a right to see a solicitor and, if they can't afford a solicitor, the right to apply for legal aid. So there is protection, basically, and I think it's general knowledge that no one need answer police questions unless they wish to. At the same time, when the judges whom I previously mentioned were giving this advice to any interrogator, they also specify certain principles which they recognize as prevailing, such as the fact that police have a right to question anybody about any crime and that civilians, the public generally, have a duty to help uphold the law and assist the police in apprehending offenders.

Basically what we're after is a law to assist the lawful and law-abiding people to be, in fact, people who are living harmoniously and having the protection of the law. I think it's a very delicate balance. Rules are there to assist harmonious living, to prevent disruptive behavior. So that if they break the rules there should be some form of sanction. If they're going to break the rules and not be subjected to the sanction, there's no point in having the rules. So, you see, it's no good framing rules that are going to be protecting the wrong type of people, because it's working against the interests of law-abiding people.

LEN: This may be off your beat a little but in regard to prisons, there's a growing feeling in America that prisons can't rehabilitate and the best they can do is just warehouse criminals and keep them off the streets. What is the British position on this?

ROWE: A lot of concern has been expressed about the way the sentencing policy is filling up the prisons, not just the sentencing policy, but the amount of crime that is occurring which is resulting in people being in prison. On some occasions, and I've no doubt there's a certain amount of truth in it, people who have committed certain offenses like continued drunkenness and not paying fines are being sent to prison and perhaps that's not the best treatment for them. The thought is being generated at the moment that shorter sentences might be the answer

Continued on Page 9

“Rules are there to prevent disruptive behavior. If they're going to break the rules and not be subjected to sanction, there's no point in having the rules.”

provided for in the Metropolitan Police. In addition, of course, we also provide support where mass demonstrations occur.

LEN: You've served in a number of English police departments. Did you find a great deal of difference among the various forces, or is there a certain degree of standardization?

ROWE: As far as the problems, what we're dealing with basically are human problems. I think Commissioner Codd [of New York City] said the same thing — there's a common theme running through. Admittedly it would probably be one which is perhaps more identifiable between places like Britain and America because of the cultures of the people and the patterns of behavior which our former common heredity have produced. But the basic problems are human problems then, although they differ — people differ in various parts of the country. But what we do find is that since they are human problems, they are common problems.

The main difference is the organization and administration. The volume of work in one area may be considerably greater and therefore you have to alter your administrative procedures to deal with it; you have less time, you're under pressure as far as volume is concerned. In a quieter area you probably have a wider sphere of activity in police terms in that you're dealing with a greater variety with less specialization. But this isn't always possible in the constituted areas. Then going, of course,

sic laboratories, recruit training centers, higher training, detective training, crime prevention training. These activities can be done more economically and more efficiently on a nationwide basis with all forces combining, and therefore we utilize central services which are financed 60 percent by the central government, and 40 percent by the independent forces according to the strength of the force. They provide for these services, in which each of the forces shares, so that a force with, say, 1,000 men would send their people to a recruit training school near their area, and they would pay twice as much towards the cost of running that center as a force of, say, 500 men.

LEN: One of the main criticisms of the American criminal justice system is that it is not a system at all, that its components sometimes work at cross-purposes. How is the system coordinated in Great Britain?

ROWE: There is a system whereby the Home Office acts as a sort of intermediary, but in addition, of course, we have representative bodies of the various ranks in the service which have a voice nationally. And when I say a voice, I mean that they are consulted about various things.

It appears to me that the judiciary, because of the way that they, for instance, have advised on the question of interrogations and the best way to get that evidence admitted in court, have indicated some responsibility toward assisting people to insure that evidence obtained

"Some say that the policeman enforcing the traffic law is harming police/public relations, but I think that's rubbish. If the traffic laws are enforced fairly then I don't think there's going to be conflict."

Continued from Page 8

because it is suggested — and I'm not saying I agree or disagree with this because it's something one has to consider at length — that short sentences are better because during that initial period the person is suffering because he hasn't adjusted. Once he becomes adjusted or institutionalized, the effect of the sentence is passed. Then of course we have to consider the person's thoughts before the offense is committed — is the prospect of a short sentence going to be as effective a deterrent as the prospect of a long sentence.

LEN: You supervise the traffic police in Warwickshire. What are some of the problems inherent in controlling traffic in Great Britain?

ROWE: I think traffic is a problem; bringing traffic and people together is a constant problem. There are always sources of friction, sources where if traffic and people mix then there's great danger. The objectives of the traffic [police] generally are to produce fewer accidents and freer movement of traffic. So that anytime you can remove a conflict situation, then you are somewhat achieving your object. The roads in Britain are congested in London and other cities at peak periods. Do you build all your roads to deal with traffic which is generated, say, for two hours a day or four hours a day and the remainder of the time are nearly empty? It's a very difficult problem, because it's all tied in with economics

know you by sight, you can quite often get away with it by producing a license.

LEN: What were some of the measures that the police took during the Queen's recent Silver Jubilee?

ROWE: We've been planning all the time the Jubilee's been going on. The events are really being held whilst I'm here, and some of them start after I go back. We started planning for a big pop festival with Elton John, The Who, and all that, various visits and an unveiling ceremony by the Queen just a little ways from the police station. I only moved to this police station about ten days prior to coming here and I had to start getting involved in the organization that there was and getting it underway before I came here, so that there wouldn't be too much of a rush before I went back.

LEN: A recent newspaper article indicated that a Scottish independence party took exception to the Queen's remarks concerning national security. Is this movement perceived as some sort of threat by the police?

ROWE: I've not heard of that, quite frankly. I know I've been travelling around the States very husily and I haven't seen the national papers. But I don't even know which party you're referring to. There is a Scottish Nationalist Party and they've been well known, but I don't think they're a violent type of party. Up to now, they've been certainly working through the democratic processes. I can't see any problem there. Anyone in

duction of radios is an example. At one time, you had to wait an hour for a policeman to ring in. Now you have more flexibility with cars, and you have national computerization. Many British forces have a commanding patrol computer for their own use linked to the national computer. They can put all sorts of facilities on it for management control — readouts and printouts of current vehicle locations and things like that. There's constant research going into it. The most recent is at the Home Office in Staffordshire where they are combining a great deal of the money from the national funds to produce the best, to improve on previous systems. This could provide backup facilities on memorizing incidents instead of either having to get rid of some information or having to accept the responsibility of trying to remember something and then forgetting it, finding out too late that you've forgotten it. The backup computer facilities will remind you that this is what you don't do. So you're using a past resource, not necessarily the one that's most immediately available at any particular time. You can also find out what your men are doing at a particular time, or how the crime rate is increasing during certain hours. You can get a readout for management and you say, "Right, let's see if we can arrange a heavier cover during those periods. More of one type of offense has been committed than others. Let's see if we can concentrate on that offense." This facility of the computer, and it has a long way to go yet, is a good memory, whereby formerly we had to go to a number of records and do a bit of research, instead of pressing a few buttons and obtaining a printout.

LEN: How have the British police unions reacted to the economic situation?

ROWE: We do not have police unions. We've got police representative organizations but we don't have police unions. It's a very special term actually. We can't say police unions, but I know what you mean.

The police organizations are concerned at the present time with the conditions of manpower — the fact that they are not well paid. It's come to the stage, I personally think, that the demands made by the police federations for increased wages for their members are insufficient. They should be asking for twice what they're asking. I think they've been too moderate in their claims. They feel quite strongly about it at the moment and some chief officers have voiced concern.

You see, chief officers are in a difficult position. They don't control the budget — no control over what their men are being paid. They have to expect their men to maintain certain standards, but if policemen are getting average earnings that isn't enough to keep them on an above average standard. For too long, police services have been subsidized by the wife working.

LEN: Have economic problems resulted in rising crime rates?

ROWE: It has been said for many, many years that when people are poor and there's a bad economic situation, the crime rate will increase. It must have some effect but they also said that when people are well off the crime would decrease. That hasn't been the case. It must have some effect, but there are many other factors involved. I certainly wouldn't like to say that if there's an increase in crime it could be attributed to just one cause. I would say that there are many factors which bear upon it.

"The demands made by the police federations for increased wages for their members are insufficient. They should be asking for twice what they're asking."

and investment. It's not just a straightforward problem. There are basically problems of safety and freedom of movement. Some people also say, of course, that the policeman enforcing the traffic law is harming police/public relations, but I think that's rubbish. If the traffic laws are enforced fairly and with the primary points in mind, that is reduction of accidents and safer roads and freer movement, then I don't think there's going to be a conflict.

LEN: How are drunk drivers handled?

ROWE: Ah, drunk drivers, that was a problem for us, although I must say that shortly after the introduction of the drunk driving laws, as we call them, there was a tremendous drop in the number of injury accidents during the times when one would anticipate that people were leaving the places where they have consumed alcohol. This reduction has now been lost and the effects appear to have worn off. We have used a system with a breathalyzer test, where the person is asked to give a breath test through a little glass vial which contains chemicals and into a bag at the other end, and if the crystals in the vial turn green beyond a certain level, then that person is amenable to arrest. It doesn't mean to say he's committed an offense; he's amenable to arrest. He's taken to the police station where he's asked to give a blood or urine sample but there are certain rules to be observed in taking these, and a number are taken. These samples are then sent off to the laboratory to be analyzed, and if the analysis shows that they have more than 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood then it is an offense.

LEN: What are the penalties that ensue?

ROWE: Disqualification from driving for 12 months is almost automatic unless there are exceptional reasons. Fines can be serious, and in the very serious cases imprisonment can result. But of course, as far as the motorist is concerned, the thing that hurts is the 12 months disqualification. But that isn't straight-forward either, because who supervises disqualification in the courts? We had a tremendous increase of disqualified drivers, and what are the chances of those people committing a further offense, driving whilst disqualified? Knowing that they can't drive for 12 months, perhaps they take a chance. The more of them there are, the more common it becomes in society. I feel that the likelihood of people prepared to take a chance is greater. If you're one of only a few — one of a minority — you don't feel as much power, if you like, or influence to take a chance. And really, with disqualified drivers, unless you appear to come across a policeman in your area who happens to

our society is entitled to disagree with anyone — demonstrate or anything — which is how it's designed. We've got an MP who severely criticizes the royal system and he does it vociferously. He's printed a book about it. He's entitled to do it. There are people who support him, there are people who disagree with him.

LEN: Do you have any organization, similar to our FBI, to handle dissidents?

ROWE: No, we don't need it because we don't have the separation of laws. A law which applies throughout the country can be dealt with and applied by any of the police forces. What we did have, and there have been misconceptions about it, is Scotland Yard, which had a larger size force and more facilities available to it; the fact is that it polices a large population center which attracted the more serious crimes which happened there before they happened anywhere else. But now the other forces are much larger and they're experiencing similar problems so they don't need the assistance that Scotland Yard used to provide pretty regularly before. Also Scotland Yard used to be the central repository for criminal records for the whole country. Now, the records are gradually being put onto a computer, and are available from computer to any force.

LEN: Do British police departments have special units to handle strikes or demonstrations?

ROWE: Not really, no. The ordinary policemen are trained in certain forms of crowd control, but not for strikes or demonstrations; they're trained to deal with large numbers of people. We don't have special units to deal with this. We try, if possible, to have policemen assigned who know the worker's own area, and who are themselves known, because there's less likelihood of trouble. So much of police work is based on personal contact.

LEN: Has Britain's economic situation affected police funding in any way?

ROWE: Yes, it's affected every public service funding. We've been asked to cut back on our budgets, cut back on unnecessary waste of fuel and things like that. President Carter is doing it over here. Our gas costs a lot more. Our gas costs about \$1.30 at the moment and it's going to go up eventually. When we get it coming in from the North Sea, we'll sell it to you at \$1.71 I think because that's what we'll ultimately be paying for it.

LEN: What's being done to improve police productivity from a management standpoint?

ROWE: There are always innovations, we are always looking at new ways of using manpower. The intro-

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Available To Groups

Complimentary copies of Law Enforcement News for distribution to groups, meetings, conferences, or classes will be supplied to legitimate concerns on request. Please notify the editor at least 30 days in advance of the date and indicate the number of copies required.

Now Listed With NCJRS

89 Pages
price \$2.95**EVIDENCE
TECHNICIAN
PROGRAM
MANUAL**By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the
Criminal Justice Center
448 West 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of
the *Evidence Technician Program Manual*.
Enclosed is my check for \$2.95
for each copy ordered _____. Please
bill me _____.

Name _____
Address _____

Kelley, Adams address record IACP gathering

Continued from Page 1

structure and provides the state group's chairman with board member status. Another amendment which would have raised general membership dues to \$50.00 per year was voted down.

The IACP Executive Committee also considered a number of resolutions. One praised the Washington, D.C. police force and the FBI's Washington field office for their joint "sting" operation, which apprehended burglars and fences of stolen property. "The IACP acknowledges with gratitude these operations which cleverly brought about the identification, arrest and conviction of thieves from all walks of life and epitomized the cooperative effort that exists between police agencies at the Federal, state and local levels," the resolution stated.

In another action, the Executive Committee met head on the complaints that on-duty LAPD personnel had helped stage the conference. "The committee took strong exception with those individuals and news media who have focused their attention only on the number of on-duty police personnel assisting in" the event, IACP Executive Director Glen D. King said.

Noting that "there was a commitment of both the city and the police to meet the needs of the delegates" when Los Angeles was selected as the convention site, King cited letters from the mayor, the Board of Police Commissioners, and the County Supervisors as being "diametrically opposed to the sentiment being expressed by a very few people in this city."

King said that the conference normally brings an estimated three to five million dollars to a city, and that many of those in attendance were angered by the criticism. Several IACP members observed that the criticism was an attempt to embarrass Davis, who is said to be planning to resign from his chief's post to run for governor of California next year.

A spokesman for the LAPD, Commander William Booth, told the *Los Angeles Times* that 27 officers were used on city time over the last two months for such duties as arranging tours, planning the convention agenda, booking entertainers, and dealing with security measures.

Assistant Chief Daryl Gates promised the city Police Commission a report on the personnel assigned and an explanation of what authorization was used for the assignments by the end of this month. "It has been an extremely productive conference," he told the commission. "We have exchanged information with police from around the world about the international flow of narcotics and terrorism."

While Los Angeles' image may have been tarnished somewhat by the controversy, its police department's image as an innovative crimefighting force was enhanced at the conference. The department was awarded \$10,000 from the American Express Company for its pioneer work in developing hypnosis as an investigative technique.

In his speech before the conference, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams criticized a new technological device, urging the chiefs to support legislation which would ban the use of anti-radar devices by citizens. "The only purpose of the radar detector is to help the motorist cheat the system," he said.

Adams also called on the chiefs to enforce the national 55 mph speed limit, noting that an increasing number of drivers are disregarding it. He added that Department of Transportation figures for the first

six months of this year show that no state comes close to having 85 percent of its vehicles traveling 55 mph or less — the percentage the Federal government considers acceptable.

The Transportation Secretary announced that his department is budgeted to spend \$30 million next year to help states enforce the limit, and proposed a program that would include incentives to states where enough drivers are in compliance with the speed law.

Workshops and training sessions at the conference covered a wide range of topics, from hostage negotiation to liaison between civil police and the military. Dr. Lawrence Sherman, Executive Director of the National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers, presented a paper before the education and training panel. "Something is wrong with police education," he said, noting that higher education has not provided the police with the best that it has to offer and that police have not demanded it.

In his update on the Commission's progress, Sherman said that several issues have arisen in public hearings and research. "There is no consensus about the purpose of police higher education or what the curriculum should be," he observed. "There is some question as to whether or not we are educating the right kinds of people for policing, and perhaps more emphasis should

be placed on pre-service students."

According to Sherman, the instructors teaching in many police-oriented programs are also less than first-rate. Noting that there are some fine college programs for police officers, he said, "Quite apart from the issue of what preparation they may have had for a teaching career, the simple fact that the majority of them are part-time teachers means they cannot provide the same intensity of educational experience as a full-time faculty member."

Professor Sherman also said that the personnel policies of police departments do not generally encourage higher education, and that there is a great need for change in the present role of higher education for police officers.

In a workshop on team policing, Lieutenant Gerald O'Connell of the St. Louis Police Department said that a controlled experiment utilizing the team concept in that city has produced favorable results.

Assistant Chief Daryl Gates of the LAPD noted that team policing has had a "checkered" history, largely because many organizations have adopted the concept without fully understanding the commitment necessary for success. "Community involvement is the key to success," he said.

(The text of major speeches presented at the 84th IACP Conference will appear in a special supplement to the November 1 issue of *Law Enforcement News*.)

**Albuquerque officer named
IACP-Parade 'Cop of the Year'**

The 1977 Policeman of the Year award was presented to a 30-year-old Albuquerque police officer at the IACP Conference this month, honoring him for his work in a program designed to pay cash to informants for clues leading to arrests and indictments of criminals.

The nation's new top cop, Greg MacAleese, conceived and is coordinator of the project, which so far has paid out more than \$11,000 for what has proved to be some very useful information. During its first 11 months of operation, the program has helped solve 261 cases and has aided in the recovery of about \$286,000 worth of stolen property, contributing to a citywide crime reduction of 27.6 percent.

Albuquerque Police Chief Bob V. Stonet, who nominated MacAleese for the

award, called the project "an unbelievable success," and Chief Deputy District Attorney Robert A. Martin said in a letter to City Hall: "Of all the devices and programs that have come along in the area of law enforcement in the past few years, this is one that appears to be a sure winner."

Called "Crime Stoppers," MacAleese's program uses a multimedia blitz to keep the community of 312,000 aware of how it can help the police by telephoning a special number at headquarters. Three television stations, eight radio stations and two newspapers actively participate in the project, and MacAleese maintains a busy speaking schedule to inform citizens that it pays to help police stop crime.

One of the major weapons in Mac-

Continued on Page 15

**Cauthen, veteran SC chief,
wins IACP 6th VP election**

Continued from Page 1

curricula in another plank of his platform. He noted that the high school courses should better educate students "about the goals of law enforcement."

Commenting on interagency cooperation, Cauthen said "exchange programs should be established for the sharing of ideas and expertise and to promote cooperation at all levels of law enforcement."

In a related section, Cauthen's platform stated that police agencies should pool their resources "with private enterprises which share common objectives with law enforcement" to develop and implement crime prevention programs.

Another aspect of the Cauthen program criticized the "shotgun approach" of many current crime prevention projects. As an alternative, Cauthen called for "the introduction of specific programs aimed at specific

crime problems," and urged IACP members to "take advantage of the expertise of the IACP staff to produce more effective crime prevention programs."

To stem the "high turnover" in law enforcement positions, Cauthen called on the IACP to request that local, state and Federal funding bodies increase police benefits. "Funding bodies must be made aware that in the long run, increased financial and job-related benefits will be most effective in reducing turnover, which in turn will increase law enforcement efficiency and maximize use of the tax dollar," he said.

A 31-year veteran of the Columbia Police Department who worked his way through the ranks to become chief in 1971, Cauthen is on the Board of Directors of the Boys Club of Columbia and serves on the Governor's Committee on the Criminal Justice System.

Part II: deviance and social structure

An attempt to understand the 1977 New York City blackout looting through an analysis of the differential distribution of illegitimate opportunity begins with the work of Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin, who made important advances in Mertonian anomie theory. In fact, they may be regarded as the most significant repre-

retreatist subcultures.

But can this perspective be extended to a more complete understanding of larger forms of so-called mass lawlessness and collective disorders, such as the 1977 New York City blackout? Evidence seems to strongly indicate that such an advance can be made.

James B. Carroll, executive director of the Bushwick Neighborhood Coordinating Council, one of the hardest hit of all neighborhoods during the blackout, states: "They did it because it was easy to do. Under normal conditions there are purse snatchings every day and home burglaries every night. People feel the cheap stores rip them off all the time. *The blackout provided the people the chance to rip off the stores.* [emphasis mine]. They didn't know what they were doing, they didn't understand, but it'll hit them in a couple weeks or so when the area runs out of food. There was no moral judgment of whether the looting was right or wrong; there was no remorse about it. Neither, however, did leaders attempt to justify it."

representatives of the many subcultural theorists who based their initial premises on the work of Merton. They differ from Merton in several fundamental respects, representing deviance for the most part as a collective endeavor rather than an individual "adaptation."

Concentrating their analysis on delinquent gangs, the authors assume each person "occupies a position in both legitimate and illegitimate opportunity structures." The types of opportunity structure will depend upon the immediate milieu. Men are seen as being placed in cultures which they have learned by differential association, and facing particular problems of anomie which are a function of the opportunities, legitimate or illegitimate, which such an association offers them. Out to this moral base, their culture of origin, men collectively evolve solutions to the problems of anomie which face them.

It is the availability of the illegitimate opportunity for working class youths after their failure experience with legitimate opportunity that is the innovative feature of their theory. Cloward and Ohlin rely on integration of different age levels of deviants and integration of deviant and conventional norms within neighborhoods to suggest a typology of delinquent subcultures: the criminal, the conflict, and the

In its cover story of August 29, 1977, Time magazine argues that the bleak environment of the American underclass nurtures values that are often at radical odds with those of the majority — even the majority of the poor. "Rampaging members of the underclass carried out much of the orgy of looting and burning that swept New York's ghettos during the July blackout. . . Certainly, most members of this subculture are not looters or arsonists or violent criminals." But the underclass is so totally disaffected from the system that many who would not themselves steal or burn or mug stand by while others do so, sometimes cheering them on. The underclass, says Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, in a

crisis feels no compulsion to abide by the rules of the game because they find that the normal rules do not apply to them.

These statements illustrate the principle of differential illegitimate opportunity as expounded by Cloward and Piven in their unpublished manuscript on the social structuring of deviant behavior. In this work, three general structural components of differential illegitimate opportunity are identified:

1. Normative definitions of the "appropriate" and "inappropriate" deviance specific to particular social statuses;
2. The availability or unavailability of the social sources required for the performance of particular deviant roles; and,
3. The differential societal reaction which constrains people to deviate in the "appropriate" or "inappropriate" ways which are specific to particular statuses.

In their own words the looters generally saw their behavior as "appropriate" to their particular social statuses and to the

Continued on Page 12

IACP issues new handbook for homicide probers

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) recently published a new handbook designed to aid detectives in successfully completing homicide investigations.

Entitled "Death Investigation," the volume provides practical information on investigative procedures and can be used as a coherent resource tool, covering such topics as crime scene photographs, post-mortem activity, types of death, graves, evidence from the body, autopsy, murder weapons, vehicles, firearms, polygraphs, and crime centers.

Written by Daniel C. Myre, retired chief of detectives for the Michigan State Police, the handbook can be purchased from: The International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. The hardcover edition costs \$6.45, while the paperback is priced at \$4.95.

New CJ books on review

Policing a Perplexed Society. By Sir Robert Mark. London and Boston, Mass. George Allen and Unwin, 1977. 132 pages. \$10.95.

This small book's worth is out of all proportion to its number of pages. It consists of a selection of the papers and lectures which Sir Robert Mark presented during the period of his commissionership of the Police of the Metropolis of London (1972-1977). The student will find in it more experience and knowledge than many a vaster volume can offer. It is, as it were, a muscular book, totally devoid of the obese verbosity that makes so many otherwise worthy works a misery to read.

The subject matter of the collection was delivered to a diversity of audiences — to practitioners, to academics, to the military and to the press — in a diversity of countries: The United States, England, Canada. It includes much sheer information, as, for instance, a concise account of the English police system, the facts about firearms in England, a clear statement of the respective roles of the military and the police, and a

trenchantly documented survey of the public order situation in London.

Throughout the book we find the basic beliefs of the writer regarding the nature of the police service in which he spent some 40 years of his life. Of these the most weighty is "that the reputation of police force basically depends on its acceptability and this can only be achieved by a carefully balanced limitation of its powers which allows it to be effective but subject coincidentally to a high degree of accountability to the courts, to its police authority and to the public. This balance is essential to ensure confidence in its integrity and its management." Elsewhere he comments: "The fact that the British police are answerable to the law, that we act on behalf of the community and not under the mantle of government, makes us the least powerful, the most accountable and therefore the most acceptable police in the world."

It is not difficult, as one reads these presentations, to relate them to the author's

Continued on Page 14

LOOSELEAF LAW PUBLICATIONS

The East Coast Leader in Police Publications
Offers Its Updated Editions for the Current Year

LOOSELEAF LAW BOOKS

Penal Law of New York State	\$5.85	Penal Law plus C.P.L. Extracts	\$6.50
Criminal Procedure Law	\$5.95	New York State Law Extracts	\$5.70
New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law \$6.95			
New York Administrative Code and Health Code Extracts \$1.75			

LAW STUDY AIDS

Penal Law Quizzar	\$5.70	Criminal Procedure Law Quizzar	\$5.70
Penal Law Slide Rule	\$2.50	Criminal Law Flash Cards	\$3.50
Penal Law Crime Cards	\$2.50	Vehicle and Traffic Law Quizzar	\$2.50
Vehicle and Traffic Law Slide Rule \$2.50			
The "HOW" of Criminal Law \$2.95			

NOTE: The Penal Law Quizzar, CPL Quizzar and V.T.L. Quizzar are also in looseleaf form which permits them to be supplemented with law changes each year.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION HANDBOOKS

Supervision	\$2.50	Management Quizzar	\$2.50
Communication	\$2.50	Administration	\$2.50
Reading Interpretation	\$2.50	Personnel Management	\$2.50
Police Operations	\$2.50	Complete Set of 7 Handbooks	\$14.00

PATROL AIDS

Basic Pistol Instruction	\$2.50
New York City Police Department Patrol Guide Quizzar	\$3.50
Police Officer's Universal Log	\$5.95
Memorandum Book Cards for New York City (set of 4)	\$2.50
First Aid Memorandum Book Card	\$7.75
Complete Set of All 9 Memorandum Book Cards	\$4.95

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Manual for Police Promotion	\$6.25	Supervision Card Course	\$5.85
How to Solve Graphs, Tables and Charts \$3.95			
How to Become a Police Officer \$5.95			

TO ORDER: Circle the prices of all publications you desire. Compute the total price including sales tax, if applicable, and mail this advertisement along with your check or money order to: LOOSELEAF LAW PUBLICATIONS, 45-46 162nd Street, Flushing, NY 11358.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Deviance and social structure: analysis of 'Christmas in July'

Continued from Page 11

availability of social resources. Members of the Council Steering Committee of the New York City Unemployed and Welfare Council commented: "I think the looting was necessary, because a lot of people in New York City don't own televisions, or stereos, or any appliances. Actually, in the Bronx they went into supermarkets, they went everywhere, they took a lot of food, and some people took clothes and some people took shoes. . . ." "I don't agree with them when they say they didn't take what they needed. They took what they needed, and they would have gotten more if they hadn't gotten caught. . . ." "The people who come out with statements on the looting, like the Ford Foundation and Con Ed, are at a different stage of thinking than what the poor people are going through. They only look at it from their viewpoint. They are not suffering from poverty. . . ." "I live out in East New York in Brooklyn, a real ghetto area. People took what they needed — food, clothing — and they're proud to say that they took part."

In the final analysis, the blackout looting, or any other form of so-called "deviant behavior" or mass disorder, can not be fully explained by an exploration of predisposing or causal factors. Irrespective of how these factors are eventually explained, they are not enough to explain the problem of why people deviate in the way they do. Freudian libidinal theory, Mertonian anomie theory, Marxian immiseration theories, or any one of a variety of other perspectives can not answer this question in the way that the theory of differential opportunity can.

Riots, looting, vandalism and arson have certainly occurred throughout our history and there have been all forms of riots and disorders by the nation's poor. Some took the form of racial or religious outbursts against blacks, Jews, Roman Catholics, or other minorities. Some were protests for higher wages or lower prices, or for the right to vote, to organize in labor unions or to protest the draft.

The form that the 1977 New York City blackout looting took was a clear case of

the structuring of limited deviant adaptations and options. The communities hardest hit were fragmented and non-solidary. Very little of a viable infrastructure remained intact in these communities and there was a noticeable lack of institutional, communal or leadership structures available to contain or channel the mass unrest into a more principled civil disobedience or insurgent protest plea for justice.

Thus, many members of the New York City underclass opted for what was left them in the severely limited form of possible legitimate or illegitimate adaptations. Given the brief, dangerous "opportunity" that resulted from the technical darkness of a blackout, many defined their actions as "appropriate." The lack of legitimate availability of social resources precluded the outburst from taking a different form and course that might have emphasized social justice, as have some mass disorders of the past. As members of lower social positions, the mode of deviant behavior was vulnerable to a severely in-

vidious societal reaction and a corresponding call for the imposition of severe sanctions.

Diane Ravitch's New York Times article of July 27, 1977, while making an important distinction between mass lawlessness and mass political dissidence, fails to take into account the principles of differential illegitimate opportunity theory, and thus falls into the traditional welfare model pitfall of most social scientists who treat deviance as a social problem rather than a possible political issue. As Horowitz points out, "The line between the social deviant and the political marginal is fading and is rapidly an obsolete distinction. Political dissent achieved through deviant means is increasing and will probably become subject to the types of repression that have been a traditional response to social deviance. This development compels social scientists to reconsider their definitions of the entire range of social phenomena — from deviance to politics. For sociology this implies a new connection between social problems and political action. If politics is amplified to incorporate all forms of pressure, whether by deviants or orthodox pressure groups, to change the established social order, and if sociology is redefined to include pressure by deviants to redesign the social system so that they can be accepted by the general society on their own terms, then there is a common fusion between sociology and political science. . . . Some sociologists have already adapted to this new situation. Cloward's work in organizing welfare recipients is a particularly good example. This marks the first time that a sociologist has been involved in organizing welfare recipients. This enlargement of roles demonstrates that changes are occurring in what constitutes political life and social work." Differential illegitimate opportunity theory seems to offer an invaluable aid in more fully understanding different forms of deviant behavior and mass disorders, such as the 1977 New York City blackout.

References

- Cloward, Richard & Ohlin, Lloyd. (1960). *Delinquency and Opportunity*, Free Press-New York.
- Cloward, Richard & Piven, Francis. Unpublished manuscript. *The Social Structuring of Deviant Behavior*.
- Horowitz, Irving Louis. *Foundations of Political Sociology*. Harper & Row-New York, 1972.
- The New York Times. July 27, 1977.
- The Struggle*. Oct.-Nov., 1977.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT! Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

October

Clothbound: \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York
and
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Published

Paperback: \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Studies

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police; the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline, criminal law; police science and technology; police unions and organizations; academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

100 pages each issue

March, 1978, June, September, December

Paperbound

Charter subscription until February 28, 1978: \$18.00

Thereafter: \$20.00

To: The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019

Name _____

Please send me ☐ TERRORISM, ☐ THE LITERATURE OF
POLICE CORRUPTION, and ☐ enter my charter subscription
for POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

COMING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Interviews With:

Dr. Karl-Heinz Gemmer
Chief of West Germany's
Institute of Criminalistics

and

Dr. Lee Brown
Director of Justice Services
Multnomah County, Oregon

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale's M.S. program in administration of justice will provide graduate assistantships in teaching and/or research in law enforcement, beginning August 21, 1978.

Tuition waivers are provided for graduate coursework leading to the M.S. degree. Current pay rate for quarter-time assistantship requires 10 hours work per week for \$174.00 per month, while half-time assistant receives \$348.00 per month for 20 hours work per week. Assistantship awards are made each fall, spring, and summer semester.

For application and/or further information, contact: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: (618) 453-5701. The closing date for fall 1978 is June 15, 1978.

Chairperson, Criminal Justice Department. Earned doctorate in criminal justice or closely related field is required; professional experience in the criminal justice field, experience in criminal justice education including the graduate level, scholarly contribution in the field, and experience in academic administration are preferred; and educational philosophy compatible with the integrated program of the department.

Successful candidate will administer department and assume responsibility for curriculum, leadership of faculty, budget, and professional standards. Department has articulated associate, baccalaureate, and masters programs. Rank and salary based on qualifications. The appointment will be on a 9.5 month basis commencing as soon after selection as possible, but no later than September 1, 1978.

Submit credentials by December 15, 1977 to: N. Parasda, Dean, College of Applied Science and Technology, Youngstown State University, 410 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44555. An equal opportunity employer.

Criminal Justice Faculty Positions. The Department of Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle anticipates four full-time openings for September 1978, one or more at the assistant professor level and at least one at the senior level.

Duties will include teaching five undergraduate or graduate courses over three quarters, some of which will be repeats. Other activities will involve supervising graduate research, and concomitant scholarly activity.

Applicants must have an earned doctorate in a relevant discipline and should qualify for a joint appointment in their parent or related discipline. Areas of concentration include: 1) deviance, criminology and juvenile delinquency; 2) public administration, criminal justice and/or organizational theory; 3) police policy and practice; 4) law and society. Research experience involving criminal justice agencies is desirable, and applicants must indicate the level and area(s) for which they are applying. Salary will be competitive.

Curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and reprints of work must be sent to: Professor Michael D. Maltz, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. Closing date is December 5, 1977.

Criminal Justice Administration Program. A tenure-track lecturer of assistant professor position is available at San Diego State University. Duties include teaching both undergraduate and graduate courses in law enforcement administration of justice, criminal justice and urban government, and research, evaluation and planning in criminal justice.

Professional experience in criminal justice administration and university teaching experience is required. An ABD is acceptable, but candidates holding doctorate in criminal justice or other appropriate fields will be given preference. Applicants with unusually strong qualifications may be considered for appointment at an advanced rank. Salary will range from \$14,256 to \$16,320. Position will be available in August, 1978.

Submit vita by December 15, 1977 to: Dr. Ronald L. Boostrom, Coordinator, Criminal Justice Administration Program, School of Public Administration and Urban Studies, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Crime Analyst. The City of Newburgh Police Department

is accepting applications for the position of Crime Analyst. Applicants must have a B.A. degree in Criminal Justice or police-related field. An M.A. is preferred. Applicants must also have an understanding of planned change, organizational development, research design and information handling. Salary will range between \$11,000 and \$12,000 per year. The filing deadline will be November 1, 1977. Send resumes to Deputy Commissioner Theodore Tomita, City of Newburgh Police Department, Public Safety Building, 55 Broadway, Newburgh, New York 12550.

Criminal Justice: Faculty position. Graduate and undergraduate courses in Criminological Theory, Criminology, Theory of Deviance, Anti-Social Behavior. Earned Ph.D in Criminal Justice or related discipline. Field and/or teaching experience desired. Salary and ranks negotiable. Submit application to Dr. George Beto, Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Dean of Faculty and Provost. The John Jay College of Criminal Justice invites applications for the position of Dean of Faculty and Provost. This innovative, urban college, serving a diversified population of over 7,000 students with a faculty of 300, is shaping the education of those preparing for public service careers. The College offers undergraduate majors in correction administration, criminal justice, criminal justice administration and planning, forensic science, police science, deviant behavior and social control, fire service administration, government and

public administration, as well as undergraduate programs in Black and Puerto Rican Studies. All undergraduate programs have a strong liberal arts foundation. The College also offers Masters degrees in criminal justice, public administration, forensic science and forensic psychology.

Evidence of comprehensive and imaginative administration experience, significant publications, college teaching experience and earned doctorate are essential. The salary is negotiable.

Applications, including a resume and a list of references, should be sent by November 15, 1977 to Ruth A. Lonsdale, Secretary to the Faculty Search Committee, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers, etc., and mid-level notices for Federal agents.

Please send all job notices to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-3516.



ANNOUNCING!

Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS



Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police "cooping" and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

— # of copies @ \$0.75

Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether improperly is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy.

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

Please send me the publications checked above. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

New 1977 Series!

International Criminal Justice Seminar

A four part seminar dealing with Comparative Criminal Justice Systems

Each 45 Minute tape is available in the following formats

- ¾" videocassette (\$50.00)
- ½" videotape (\$35.00)
- audio cassette (\$15.00)

Prices for a complete set of four tapes are as follows

- ¾" videocassette (\$185.00)
- ½" videotape (\$135.00)
- audio cassette (\$50.00)

POLICE SYSTEMS OF DENMARK

Arne Baun

Assistant Commissioner

A description of the Danish national police force, comparisons with the American police force and criminal justice system (especially regarding prosecution, bail, sentencing, self-incrimination.)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH IN WEST GERMANY

Karl Heinz Gemmer

Chief, Institute of Criminalistics

A discussion of the problems facing West German police, especially organized crime and terrorism. Conclusions of recent research conducted by the Institute of Criminalistics on such issues as the efficiency of police work, the value of having police on the street, and the effectiveness of detectives. Also, a discussion of the role of women in the West German police force.

THE POLICE SYSTEMS OF ITALY

Francesco Minerva

Chief Commissario of Police

The structure of the Italian National Police service, including the three entry levels and training is described. The role of the Public Security Force and its relationship to the military. Functions of the Italian police which are different from those of the American police forces, such as issuing licenses.

POLICE SYSTEMS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Lawrence Beswick

National Police College
(Bramshill, England)

A description of the British police system, including a discussion of the unit-beat or "panda" system the prevalent method of policing in England. The British as an unarmed police force; the control of firearms in England. Training of British police officers, especially upper-level training at the National Police College.

To order indicate the tape or tapes desired, and compute the total price. Please include your name, address, city, state, zip code, and the agency or institution with which you are affiliated.

Mail your order to Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

New additions to the criminal justice library

Continued from Page 11

achievements as a police administrator. Sir Robert Mark will long be remembered for his fearless attack on corruption in England's most prestigious police department, for the open style of command and management which he adopted, for the frank relationship he created with the news media, and for his outspoken criticism of failing in the criminal justice system and his equally outspoken advocacy of measures to remedy them. Some of the latter have been implemented, notable prior disclosure of the defense of alibi and the majority verdict of the jury.

He would like — despite the vociferous opposition of the legal profession — to see the criminal trial made less of a game: "It is wrong that a man should need an expensive lawyer to establish his innocence. Nor should skillful lawyers be able to secure the acquittal of the guilty." Here he is trying to cope with an ancient discord: the lawyers' conception of justice is often "fair play according to the rules" while the police are concerned with establishing the truth. Sir Robert would do away with the privilege of the accused not to enter the witness box (Jeremy Bentham took a similar view); he would have substantial research done into the working of the jury system; and he argues all the time for the facts about the criminal justice system and about the police to be made widely known to the public.

In a perplexed society, a police chief so articulate, so objective and so committed to the service the police render to society, has generated some heat but more light. This book is a kind of testament to a highly successful tenure of England's largest police command. It can be confidently recommended to all interested in the art and science of police.

—Philip John Stead

Introduction to Criminal Justice. By Robert D. Pursley. Benziger Bruce and Glencoe, Inc. 17337 Ventura Blvd. Encino, California 91316. 1977. 553 pages. \$13.95.

Professor Pursley presents an admirable overview of the entire criminal justice system. His strongest area is that of historical perspectives, particularly in the law enforcement and corrections sections. The chapter on the juvenile justice system is very enlightening and includes the new trend in criminal behavior: delinquency among girls and the emerging female criminal.

His treatment of police consolidation or centralization, as opposed to decentralization, is quite provoking. Pursley's use of the city of Detroit as his example is germane to current police trends. The metropolitan Detroit area has 85 different police departments, 78 percent of which have fewer than 50 members. The Detroit Police Department, on the other hand, has 4,682 members, which is more than the other 84 departments combined. He does not see consolidation in the near future because "communities want to maintain their own police departments." At the present time New York City and other cities throughout the country are experiencing centralization and decentralization trends. The communities want input into their police departments.

The author's weak points show up in the sections on current issues and trends, and the delivery of police services. His treatment of patrol is shallow, as are his comments on the criminal investigation process. The Rand Report on detectives and investigations is not mentioned, nor is

the Kansas City Preventive Patrol experiment, except in a passing footnote. Other areas woefully neglected are corruption in the criminal justice system and police unionization.

Overall, Pursley has presented the reader with an intelligent, well organized, but basic textbook. *Introduction to Criminal Justice* warrants one's consideration for use in introductory courses in an undergraduate curriculum.

—Hugh J.B. Cassidy

Proceedings of the Workshop on Mapping and Related Applications of Computers to Canadian Police Work. National Research Council of Canada. Edited by J.E. Watkin and F.R. Lipsett. Ottawa, Canada. 1977.

During the late 60's and early 70's, everyone was talking about "fluid patrol." The basic scenario was that a police officer would have no assigned beat. He or she would report for duty and receive a computer printout of a customized "beat" uniquely designed by the computer based on projections from recent crime data and so integrated with other beats as to maximize crime deterrence and resource allocation. It sounded, and still sounds terrific, but it hasn't really happened and may not for another 10, 20, or 50 years. The Proceedings received here discuss many of the reasons why not.

One of the problems behind the negatively accelerated growth curve of computer advances in police work seems to be the distinction between models and MIS's, or Management Information Systems.

A "Model" typically refers to, quite concretely, a computer program which is written to imitate the behavior of some system which is dynamic, i.e., which changes over time. When the program is retooled until it can imitate the system with its printouts, for example, replicate patterns of book theft from a library, then one is said to have "modelled" the system. The gain is obvious since now one can experiment on the model rather than on the system. One could ask the program model what the effect would be of going from two officers to one in each patrol car, effectively doubling the number of cars available. How would this affect apprehension? What about assaults on officers?

At a simpler level, the model, which is basically a program that predicts, can yield a computerized street map indicating probable serious crime locations for the upcoming tour. The problem has been one in the sociology of model usage, as the Proceedings document. Very often the model constructors remain blissfully ignorant of the needs of their client and equally often the client fails to educate those trying to build him a model about the real constraints under which he works. Sometimes the person in charge purchases a model/computer program from Vincent Vendor and finds it doesn't fit his needs — something it was never intended to do. Or he finds the Vincent Vendor model requires a sophistication of data input which he cannot provide. All too often the model becomes like the shiny new Christmas toy which lies discarded by January 1st. Sometimes the model has been asked to maximize two conflicting goals such as minimum response time and neighborhood, non-proactive patrol.

So much for models. When the model doesn't work out for any of the above reasons, the fall-back position is to MIS. In a correctly designed Management Information System, each entity or data record is simultaneously available for a multitude of

purposes — easy to say, but hard to achieve. The MIS is then polled on such questions as "How many cars were stolen in Patrol Area P yesterday?" The answer comes out as "13." The person in charge of resources then makes some decision based on this information, rather than letting the model/computer decide. The difference, as the Proceedings reveal, may seem minor but is actually far-reaching. Even a sophisticated MIS is really doing the work of 10,000 clerks and an endless filing cabinet. A model is attempting to act as the ideal allocator of resources.

Anyone who has to manage information, allocate resources, or who has an interest in the modelling-MIS problem will read these Proceedings with recognition as well as interest. Single copies are available from: Protective and Forensic Sciences Section, National Aeronautical Establishment, Building M-55, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada KIAOR6.

—Carl F. Weidemann

Pioneers in Policing. Edited by Philip John Stead. Patterson Smith Publishing, New Jersey. 307 pp., indexed. \$6.75.

Historical literature in criminal justice, particularly that written by contemporary scholars, is an area of major deficiency which requires attention. *Pioneers in Policing*, edited by Philip John Stead not only makes an important contribution to police historical literature, but represents a fine collection of essays on individuals most of us know by name, but whose biographies we may not be so familiar with.

Philip John Stead, former Dean of the Police College at Bramshill, and a pioneer in his own right, has accomplished a major feat in drawing upon a fine array of authors to prepare major essays on such notables as Augustus Caesar, Henry and John Fielding, Patrick Colquhoun, Joseph Fouche, Robert Peel, Allan Pinkerton, Alphonse Bertillon, Hans Gross, August Vollmer, Bruce Smith, O.W. Wilson, Viscount Trenchard and J. Edgar Hoover. There are also essays on "The British Colonial Police," "Interpol," and "The Fingerprinters."

Ordinarily, the danger in a book of this nature is likely to be lack of continuity and unevenness. Fortunately this is not the case here, and one is quickly absorbed from beginning to end, immersed in the lives and problems of those who went before. Many of the authors knew their subjects personally, which adds to the vicarious pleasure one experiences within the pages of this work.

A selected bibliography follows each chapter and one finds the caliber of research to be quite high. Professor Stead's overview, or introduction, to the book, could stand by itself as a testimonial to the rich traditions shared in police work; traditions which, unfortunately, too many of our "professionals" are unaware of.

Pioneers in Policing is a major contribution for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is its timeliness as a document with which to enter the next 200 years of policing. Too frequently we move hastily forward, oblivious to that which has gone before us. Thus, we tend to reinvent the wheel *ad infinitum* in criminal justice. Understanding the thoughts and contributions of the "pioneers" is critical to the development of any field.

The essays in this book are, for the most part, objective, at least in the sense that the authors endeavor to present a "balanced"

Continued on Page 16

November 14-18, 1977. Workshop: Organization and Management of Multi-Agency Narcotic (MAN) Units. To be held in New Orleans, Louisiana by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more information, contact: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Divisions, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922.

November 14-18, 1977. National Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. Sponsored by the American Academy of Crisis Interveners. To be held at the Airport Marina Hotel in Dallas, Texas. Contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone, AACI, 3147 Berrymeade Lane, Dallas, TX 75234. Telephone: (214) 241-5593.

November 15-17, 1977. Conference: Law Enforcement and Stress, the Problem and How to Cope With It. To be held in Key Biscayne, Florida by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc. Details can be obtained from: Dr. Helene Rand, NCCJ, 9300 S. Dadeland Blvd., Suite 511, Miami, FL 33156. Telephone: (305) 667-6438.

November 16-18, 1977. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Seminar. Presented by Northern Virginia Community College. Write: Lander C. Hamilton, Administrator, Northern Virginia Community College, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003. Telephone: (703) 323-3255.

November 16-20, 1977. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held in Arlington, Virginia by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$255.00. For more information, contact: Michael E. D'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6890.

November 16-20, 1977. Annual Meeting: American Society of Criminology. To be held at the Colony Square Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia. For details, write: Dr. Joseph Scott, ASC Secretary, Ohio State University, 1314 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212.

November 27-30, 1977. Police Decision-Making and Leadership Development Workshop. Presented by Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204.

November 27-30, 1977. Delinquency Control Institute: Curriculum Development for Instructors/Trainers. To be held in Syracuse, New York by the University of Southern California. Tuition of \$150.00 includes the cost of materials and certification. For information and registration, contact: Ms. Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 746-2497.

November 28-30, 1977. Workshop: The Selection and Promotion of Law Enforcement Personnel, Contemporary Conditions and Practices and Future Directions. Presented by the Law Enforcement Human Resources Division of the University of Chicago. Fee: \$225.00. Write: Gale Dreas, Law Enforcement Human Resources Division, Industrial Relations Center, The University of Chicago, 1225 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

November 28-December 2, 1977. Training Course: Anti-Terrorism and Civil Disorders. To be held at the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield. For information and registration, contact: Captain

William J. Ryan, Bureau of Training, Illinois State Police Academy, 401 Atmory Building, Springfield, IL 62706.

November 28-December 2, 1977. Effective Management Course. Presented by the North Carolina Justice Academy in Salem, NC. Contact: North Carolina Justice Academy, Post Office Drawer 99, Salem, NC 28385. Attention: Records Office. Telephone: (919) 525-4151.

November 28-December 9, 1977. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's National Training Institute. Conducted in London, Ohio. For a complete list of institute locations and dates, write: William J. Olavanti, Director, National Training Institute, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

November 29-December 1, 1977. Seventy-eighth Annual Conference of the New York State Association for Human Services, Inc. To be held in Rochester, New York. For details, write: New York State Association for Human Services, Suite 1412, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany, NY 12207.

November 30-December 2, 1977. Third Annual World Congress of Crime Prevention. To convene in New Orleans. Contact: Crime Prevention International, Inc., Suite 200, 2100 Gardiner Lane, Louisville, KY 40205.

December 1-3, 1977. Conference: "The Unmet Challenge of the '70s - Juvenile Justice for Young Women." To be held in Kissimmee, Florida by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Tuition: \$100.00. Details are available from: Project Director, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Department MM, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

December 4-9, 1977. Training Program: Advanced Organized Crime. To be held in Columbus, Ohio by the National College of District Attorneys. For further information and registration, write: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

December 5-8, 1977. Personal Adjustment Problems of Law Enforcement Personnel Seminar. Sponsored by Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$275.00. For mailing address, consult: November 27-30.

December 5-9, 1977. Police Training Course: Burglary Investigation. Presented by the University of Maryland. Tuition: \$175.00. For further information, write or call: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

December 5-9, 1977. Seminar: Scheduling Work Shifts and Days Off - By Hand,

Computer, or Programmable Pocket Calculator. To be held in Pasadena, California by the Institute for Public Program Analysis. Tuition: \$395.00. Write: The Registrar, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 South Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

December 5-16, 1977. Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. Fee: \$350.00. A two-hour credit option is available. Information can be obtained from: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

December 5-16, 1977. National Crime Prevention Institute: Community Crime Prevention Programming. Conducted by the University of Louisville. For more information and costs, contact: Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

December 5-16, 1977. Training Session: Firearms Instructor. Conducted by the Smith & Wesson Academy. Write: Charles L. Smith, Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, MA 01101.

December 5-16, 1977. Institute on Organized Crime: Command Seminar. Presented by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department. Fee: \$200.00. Details can be obtained from: William H. Dunman, 16400 NW 32 Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 625-2438.

December 5-16, 1977. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. Conducted in Columbia, South Carolina. For further information, consult: November 28-December 9.

December 11, 1977. Officer Survival Course. Conducted by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For information regarding eligibility, write or call: California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telephone: (804) 544-7101.

December 11-16, 1977. Institute for Juvenile Justice Management: Winter Class. To be held at Wildwood Inn, Snowmass-at-Aspen, Colorado. Tuition: \$500.00. Sponsored by the Institute for Court Management, 1405 Curtis Street, Suite 1800, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

December 12-13, 1977. Police Training Program: Crime and Law Enforcement in Parks and Recreational Areas. To be held in Columbus, Ohio by the Center for Criminal Justice of Case Western Reserve University Law School. Tuition: \$75.00.

Write: Daniel T. Clancy, Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106.

December 12-14, 1977. Crisis Intervention Training Course for Probation-Correctional Officers. Junior college credit is available for those who complete the course. More information is available from: Jack McArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000, Ext. 541.

December 12-16, 1977. Workshop: Police Executive Development. Conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police's Professional Development Division. For mailing address, consult: November 14-18.

December 12-16, 1977. Analytical Investigation Methods Course. To be held in Santa Barbara, California by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. For complete details, write or call: Dr. Douglas H. Harris, Law Enforcement Programs, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Post Office Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Telephone: (805) 966-6157.

'Cash-for-clues' wins honors for Albuquerque cop

Continued from Page 10

Aleese's media arsenal is a three-minute spot, entitled "Crime of the Week," that he produces on a local TV news program. Each week, the presentation utilizes amateur actors to depict an actual crime that took place in Albuquerque and asks the public to provide information. "There's psychology behind these shows," MacAleese said. "People are more likely to react to visual treatment. It tends to jolt their memories, to sharpen a sense of awareness of something they know about somebody."

Crime Stoppers' bounty fund now contains more than \$37,000 and additional contributions arrive daily. The largest was \$5,000 from the city's One Hundred Club, whose president, Jack Mulcahay, felt that the money "can be a weapon against" rising crime.

"We had a special interest because, since we were formed in 1971, we have paid out assistance money on three occasions," Mulcahay noted. "Each time it was to the family of a policeman killed in action. For us it's been a great satisfaction to watch the Crime Stoppers' performance."

In being named Policeman of the Year, MacAleese received the 12th annual Police Service Award conferred by IACP and *Parade* magazine. The honor designates the young officer as the symbolic representative of all the nation's 440,000 law enforcers.

MacAleese and 10 other police professionals were picked by a panel of judges to receive plaques at the conference in Los Angeles this month. The 10 honorable mentions included a Mexican-born officer who overcame his illegal alien status to become head of a narcotics program in Santa Ana, California, a Mississippi woman drug agent who rescued her male partner from a shoot-out, and a Los Angeles deputy sheriff who used his body to shield bystanders from the bullets of a gunman.

MODERN - OBSOLETE - FOREIGN
DOMESTIC - MILITARY - SPORTING
WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIER
GIANT CATALOG 7
\$2.00 PPD
GUN-PARTS
NUMRICH ARMS CORP.
Box LEN, W. Hurley, N.Y. 12491

New books to consider for your criminal justice library

Continued from Page 14

view. Certainly, one must be somewhat curious to see what Patrick V. Murphy has to say about J. Edgar Hoover or how Donal E.J. MacNamara views a former mentor, V.A. Leonard.

Professor Stead has drawn upon a highly literate, interesting group of writers to put together this collection of original essays. It should be noted, however, that a major omission is that of Stead himself, who pioneered the higher education and training of police in Great Britain. *Pioneers in Policing* is an example of such trailblazing work, and an important one. It should be read by anyone who is interested in or cares about police work.

—Richard H. Ward

• • •
The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove: An Analysis of the U.S. Police. 2nd Edition. The Center for Research on Criminal Justice. Berkeley, California. 1977. 232 pp. \$3.50.

The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove is the collective work of various authors and contributors which explores the United States police system from a radical socialist point of view. It professes the position that police are in existence for the purposes of oppression: "... that any modern society necessarily has to have a large ever-present body of people whose purpose is to use coercion and force on other people."

The book traces the history of police by stating that the first police in this country were the "slave patrols" of the South who operated long before any recognized police agencies existed. It further offers the opinion that police agencies were created for the sole purpose of furthering capitalism and for the protection of the homes and

businesses of the rich. These police, additionally, were to be the tool with which to enforce class, racial, sexual and cultural oppression.

The professionalization of the police and efforts to improve their effectiveness are viewed merely as actions designed to bolster and support an illegitimate form of government — democracy.

The "velvet glove" described by the authors focuses on the view that public relations, public information, community relations and traffic control are simply police attempts to legitimize their functions, thus enabling them to increase their level of violent repression.

The conclusion of the book, which sums up the tone of the overall work, states "... the general class functions of the police in capitalist society have not changed in 150 years. Each generation of workers has found police repression in labor disputes, each generation of third world people have been victimized by racist police practices and each generation of progressive political movements have been attacked by counterinsurgent police forces and intelligence agencies."

This book represents little more than the tired, worn rhetoric of the radical 60's which professed: the police are bad, the free enterprise system is bad, government is bad, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

—J. O. Truitt

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.

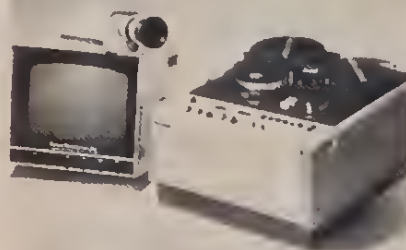
New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Eastern is marketing a closed circuit time-lapse surveillance system that is capable of controlling multiple cameras scanning up to ten miles without duplicating a single frame.

The package consists of multiple cameras monitoring key areas, a monitor with resolution in excess of 700 lines and a



time-lapse recorder that continuously records up to 108 hours on a standard one-hour reusable tape providing 216,000 separate frames.

Designed for a number of applications including bank surveillance, plant security, and traffic and production monitoring, the system allows an operator to monitor an area for four full days and play the entire tape back within an hour.

Adaptable to a wide range of user requirements, the unit features Panasonic cameras that cover up to 200,000 square feet, adapt to varying degrees of light and can be located up to ten miles from the control station. Camera coupling is achieved through a twisted pair of wires, eliminating the need for multiconductor wiring.

For complete details, contact: Eastern Video Systems, Inc., 56 Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801. (617) 933-7655

• • •
COURT FILMSTRIPS — "Our Constitutional Rights. Landmark Supreme Court Decisions" is a series of six sound filmstrips designed to provide law-related education to junior and senior high school students.

Featuring outlines of Miranda, Watts, the Pentagon Papers, De Funis, Gault and the Mineral King Valley cases, the presentation attempts to illustrate freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to property, due process of law, and equal protection of the laws for all citizens.

For more information, contact BFA Educational Media, 2211 Michigan Avenue, P.O. Box 1795, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

• • •
SUN POWERED ALARM — A California manufacturer has developed an outdoor photoelectric security system that is powered by solar energy, making it independent of external electrical sources.

Designed for locations where power is not available and alarm mobility is de-

sired, the Solarguard consists of photoelectric transmitter and receiver units which are constructed for heavy duty outdoor industrial applications where reliability and portability are required.

The receiver and transmitter may be located up to 500 feet apart and the solar cells located at the top of each unit will keep the batteries charged indefinitely, even in cloudy weather. A variety of alarm signalling devices is available, including



sirens, strobe lights and a radio transmitter which sends an FSK signal to a remote monitoring point or roving guard up to one-half mile away.

For complete information, write: Solar Alarm Industries, 18344, Oxnard, No. 105, Tarzana, CA 91356.

• • •
SECURITY TRAINING PROGRAM — Motorola Teleprograms Inc. recently added four new sound/slide presentations to its "Professional Security Training Series," which is designed to provide basic entry level and in-service training for all security officers.

"Professional Patrol" deals with the importance of observation and perception in patrol situations, outlining proper tactics and procedures, different patrol requirements and officer decision making.

Dealing with the "who, what, where, why, when and how" of report writing, "Notes, Reports, and Communication" is a practical and comprehensive study of oral and written communication. It illustrates how to effectively describe situations and how to organize information.

The third slide presentation, "Security and the Law" is a study of the basic law as it affects security, detailing the legal range of a security officer's authority, the use of firearms, arrest policies, and law enforcement cooperation.

"Fire!" describes different types of fires and their causes, detection and control, as well as explaining evacuation procedures, use of equipment, and the necessity of cooperation with fire departments.

For further information about these 13-minute slide/cassette presentations, contact: Motorola Teleprograms Inc., Suite 23, 4825 N. Scott Street, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

Subscribe today to:

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

A Newspaper for the Law Enforcement Professional

Please enter my subscription to *Law Enforcement News*.

- ☐ \$8.00 — one year (20 issues) ☐ \$15.00 — two years (40 issues)
☐ \$20.00 — one year (20 issues) and *LEN's* sturdy reference binder
☐ check enclosed ☐ please bill me

Return to: *Law Enforcement News*, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

Name _____
 Title _____ Agency _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

✓ **Police Christmas Cards**
 ✓ **Handcuff Jewelry**
 FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 ✓ **Custom Police Jewelry**

Send for your Catalog: 50c
 Refundable on your first order

J. B. Benson Enterprises
 P.O. BOX 2877-EN
 ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92804

EMBLEM-S
 SWISS EMBROIDERED — YOUR OWN DESIGN
 WASHABLE AND COLORFAST
 LOW MINIMUM — FREE QUOTES
 Write A. T. PATCH COMPANY
 832 BETHLEHEM RD., LITTLETON, N.H. 03561
 TEL. 603-444-3423